PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
Line and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland
Routes along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informa-
tion, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,447.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
3.30 P.M.				
27th June	ORIENTAL	5184	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5994		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7913
1st Aug	ARABIA	7908		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9560
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
1st Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
7th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5994	MONGOLIA	9505
29th "	EGYPT	7913		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Britain tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July, 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug., "
BALAGNE	4,147	Affland	3rd Sept., "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct., "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov., "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Barillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	11th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	Maganzini	15th July 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	Taconno	15th Aug 1908.
D. BALDUINO	5,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two months	" 900	" 575	

Through tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 920; 2nd Class Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versâ*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Bel ito	17th July 1908.
ADRIA	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 145, to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
Rs. 99, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,906	Thur. 25th June	9 a. m.
DWARKA	1,695	Fri. 26th June	6 a. m. or on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 29th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,905 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 27th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
23rd June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORRBER	5,291	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	6,046	"	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,896	P. Badestich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4262	M. Dalscvich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5005	S. Olfumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	E. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bascon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED,

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);

LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Burgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Burgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rt.	Return Rs.
Suez	340	704	323	598	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	422	640
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,033, Rs. 945 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
City of Calcutta	..		June 26	
City of Karachi	..			June 27
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 20	
City of Paris	..	July 13		July 29
City of Manchester	..	July 20		Aug. 8
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22		Sept. 11
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 3		Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12		Nov. 3
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18		Nov. 7
City of London	..	Nov. 7		Nov. 28
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 28	Dec. 6	
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26		Dec. 15
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909		Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10		Feb. 3

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsiaing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Syojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette) Ld."

PIANOS
FOR INDIA

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

Are Ideal pianos for the climate of India and are best for small bungalows and flats.

Rs. 985.

RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
And most sympathetic.
RIGHT PITCH
Always for singing or playing.
RIGHT TOUCH
No fatigue felt after hours of use.
RIGHT QUALITY
For durability and reliability.

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

Rs. 985

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

Claims paid £24,000,000.

Extract from "The Review."

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON,
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,626,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Tientsin.		
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1332.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DUNLOP TYRES

INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember

THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S. W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22 d, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to the 875 × 105 tyres of the

DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Liptons Tea

YELLOW LABEL	...	...	1 Re. 2 as. per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL	...	...	1 Re. per pound tin.
RED LABEL	...	...	12 As. per pound tin.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining our celebrated Teas, we will send to you a 5 pound tin of either of the above Teas on receipt of money order or stamps for Yellow label Rs. 6-8-0, Blue label Rs. 6 and Red label Rs. 4-12-0 (packing and postage included) to any address in British India.

Address.—LIPTONS, POST BOX 248, BOMBAY.

At the same time we will advise you of the address of our local Agent where you can obtain regular supplies.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
LIPTONS.
14, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that [illegible] settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting diseases, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the sufferer's happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 8, Reed Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for whom see

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, and POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all To
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from C
Restores the Colour to Carp
Allays the Irritation caused by Mo
Invigorating in Hot Clim
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. S

For Sale by all Grocers

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFO

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Executive Engineer's Storeyard on the Esplanade on THURSDAY, the 25th June, 1908, at 3 P.M (Standard Time) a quantity of UNSERVICEABLE STORES consisting of Teakwood window frames, Wt. Iron ornamental panels, W. I. Gas pipes, Woolen Fanlights, Iron work in general, Coloured lanterns, small and large, Glasses, Iron tanks, &c., &c. The Stores are ready for inspection.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. A quarter of each highest bid shall be immediately deposited with the person holding the sale, who shall issue a temporary receipt for this amount, as the lots are knocked down and the remainder of the bid, after acceptance by the Executive Engineer, must be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the 8th day after the sale, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the state, or ground rent charged at Re. 1 per diem for each lot or part of a lot not removed within the time allowed, unless the time has for special reasons been extended. If the bid is not finally accepted the deposit will be refunded in full.

2. No lots shall be removed until the sale has been confirmed and the full price bid paid into the Office of the Executive Engineer. The Officer or Subordinate conducting the sale is not authorized to accept more than the deposits described above. The receipts to be given by the Executive Engineer for the full payments shall be in Form No. 20 E., on the issue of which the temporary receipts for the deposits must be presented for destruction.

3. Each highest bidder shall sign the last column of the sale-list in Form No. 35 against his bid or bids.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 20TH JUNE, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 246 of 1902.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL and CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date, the 14th day of April 1904, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Company and the Defendants in

LOT NO. 1.

BHAJIPALLA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, the Fazandar where of is the Church of Saint DeEsperance, situate on the Northern side of Bhajipalla Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments standing thereon which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the property now or late of Rambhoy Thanawalla, on the East by a passage and beyond that the property now or late of Eswar Canji, on the South by Bhajipalla Street aforesaid, and on the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are Assessed in the Books of the Municipality under B. Ward No. 714-15, Street Nos. 82,84-1-2, and are Registered by the Fazandar under No. 39, and were formerly in the occupation of Ajeebee, widow of Amadally Kumroodin and her tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 2.

MAZAGAON PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land situate on the South side of Church Street, at Mazagaon, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Containing by admeasurement 181 sq. yds and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by Church Street aforesaid, on the East by a public passage, on the South by Doolkur Street and on the West by a private passage and which said premises are assessed in the Bombay of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 263, New No. 11569, Old Survey No. 513, and New Survey No. 3303, and in the Books of Municipality under Ward No. 6809, Street No. 15, and are now in the occupation of the defendants or their tenants.

LOT NO. 3.

THAKOREDWAR PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold ground situate in the Cart known as Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Cart, on the North side of Dhaswadi, in Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 308 square yards or thereabouts, together with the shed, buildings or chawl standing thereon, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Cart now or late of the late Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, on the East by the property now or late of Vivcajee Dadabhoy Mehta, on the South by the passage of the said Zaoba's Wady or Ranbill Cart, and on the West by the property now or late of Narayen Raghunath and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Ward C No. 4335, Street No. 53, and are registered together with the rest of the said Cart in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419, and New Survey No. 280, and are now in the occupation of the Defendants of their tenants, held for a term of 30 years from 1st November, 1897, at the monthly rent of Rs. 9.

LOT NO. 4.

MATUNGA PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government Tonna vacant land, situate on the South side of Gowari, passage at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yards or thereabouts, forming portion of a larger peace of land, admeasuring 6523 sq. yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land is bounded on the North by the Gowari passage aforesaid, on the East by the property now or late of Jao D'Souza, on the South by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Rangjee Talaksey, and on the West by a piece of vacant land, the property now or late of Zillia Hasan and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A-15346, A-14756, and New Survey No. A-27 and is now in the possession of the Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Dated this 4th day of May, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 29TH MAY, 1908.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Re. 0-6 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
BANGE, P. O AMRITA (JESSORE.)

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Clinton Conry. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

EASTERN AND ORIENTAL.

	Rs. a.
The Indian Life in Town and Country. By Herbert Compton	3 1
The Dharma of the Religion of Enlightenment. An Exposition of Buddhism. By Dr. Paul Carus. 5th Edition, revised and enlarged ...	1 2
Between the Twilights, being Studies of Indian Women by one of themselves. By Cornelia Sorabji	4 6
Kelantan. A State of the Malay Peninsula. A Handbook of information. By W. A Graham..	4 6
From Edinburgh to India and Burmah. By W. G. Burn Murdoch. With 24 full page illustrations in colour from paintings by the Author ..	9 3
The Flowering Plants of Western India. By the Rev. Alexander Kyd Nairne	10 0
The Indian Articles of War as modified up to the 1st December 1904, with Notes. By Major H. C. B. Dann. 3rd Edition	8 0
A Draught of the Blue. Translated from the original Manuscript. By F. W. Bain. Second Edition	2 3
A Heifer of the Lawn. Translated from the original Manuscript. By F. W. Bain. Third Edition	2 3
In the Great God's Hair. Translated from the original Manuscript. By F. W. Bain. Second Edition	2 2
The Descent of the Sun. A Cycle of Birth. Translated from the original Manuscript. By F. W. Bain. Third Edition	2 1
A Digit of the Moon. A Hindoo Love Story. Translated from the original Manuscript. By F. W. Bain. Fifth Edition	3 1
Twenty-One Days in India. By George Aborigh-Mackay	4
The Oriental Rug Book. By Mary Churchill Ripley. With 164 Illustrations	9 8

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital **Rs. 5,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital **Rs. 2,554,300.**

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furaiture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF
ARTICLES,
BY
HOME GORDON
(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)
Now appearing in the
Bombay Gazette.

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS COMPANY will JOIN the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, from the 1st July, 1908, and will accept business at Tariff Rates from that date.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 513 of 1907.

1. DHANBAIJEE, wife of NUSSERWANJI RUSTAMJI MEHTA and
2. NUSSERWANJI RUSTUMJI MEHTA ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BAIAI, widow and Executrix of PALLONJI FRAMJI MEHTA, deceased
2. SORABJI SHAVAKSHA BANAJI ENGINEER.
3. JEHANGIR SHAVAKSHA BANAJI
4. JAIJI, widow of SORABJI PESTONJI LAM ... ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1907, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in Firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-nine and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 618, and New No. 5769, Old Survey No. 1124, and New Survey No. 9306, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 110 but now under Ward A No. 1990, and Street Nos. 9-11, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Modi Street aforesaid on the Westside thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Maneckji Sorabji Vatchaghandy and others, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the stable, shop and premises of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described, and on towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 708, and New No. 5913, Old Survey No. 11-25, and New Survey No. 2/2306, with the messuages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 111, but now under Ward A No. 1989, and Street No. 5-7, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Mody Street aforesaid on the West side thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Cursetji Sorabji Vatchaghandy, and on or towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IN

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

are guaranteed to be without blemish.

Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.

DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.

MOTOR TYRES & TUBES

of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1845, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with numerous lucrative lines requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for introduction of goods, who of experience, or other qualifications to control their interests, will be [illegible]

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

Just Received.

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES, 1908.

With Rembrandt Photogravure Frontispiece of one of the Principal Pictures. In one volume.

Paper Covers, Rs. **2-10.**
Cloth Gilt, Rs. **4-6.**

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandize to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)

ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)

DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)

DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews : Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

B.G.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MABCES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World

---

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI," and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection.) "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Herbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Table. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1103, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet of Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form. Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office

---

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, outoffices, and stabling, having lookeroons, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 503, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR LADIES.—Clearing of whole of our Millinary Department at 20 per cent off, splendid Blouses, Ready made Dresses, Hats, etc., etc.—J. M. KAPADIA & SONS, Hornby Road.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 2-12 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 4-12 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransome Hoe & Jeffries. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 1317, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

---

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 3, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents competition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Cleaning. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially From Class Gentlemen's Messengers and Peons whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 8, Mofussil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St., (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of general interest along the Coast. Special Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3, Green Street, Fort.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 60 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable Offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oze's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early. Box No. 1194, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 2-12 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 4-12 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey" Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Gross Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 46 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 15 per annum (inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DONGRI COOLY ST.

Suit No. 547 of 1900.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others
vs.
Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and others.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order, dated the 14th April 1908, made in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property :

All that piece of partly Fazendari and partly Government land or ground of the pension and tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being in and fronting on the East and West sides of Shamjee Hussajee Street or Samuel Street and Doongri Street respectively, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 561, New No. 2653, Old Survey No. 1244 and New Survey No. 3149 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward Nos. 3044 (1) and 3044 (2) and Street Nos. 552-554 and 554 A and bounded as follows : That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Doongri Street, on or towards the West by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street or Samuel Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Mahomed Yeerji and now of His Highness the Aga Khan and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Peerbhai Damjee and now of Abedinbhai Peerbhai Damji and which said premises are now in the possession of the vendors or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdass & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, solicitors, for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Framroze Jamshed Aga and Bai Aimai Shapurjee Narielwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following jewellery :—Pair of pearl raffuls, 1 pearl necklace of 5 strings, pairs of pearl bangles, earrings, set of diamonds, and emeralds, diamond ear-drops, diamond ruby brooch, one ring, set with emerald pearl, and ruby ring, gold buttons, brooch, &c., &c.

The above is now on view

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH JUNE, 1908.

On SATURDAY, the 27th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stable and Church and above the Standard Boot Manufacturer (2nd floor), the very valuable and made to order household furniture by Breslauer and others, rich glass and crockery ware, sideboard, cabinets, chiffoniers, one very sweet-toned upright walnut wood cottage piano (in excellent order), drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined Genco silk in 10 pieces, almyrahs, American panel seat, bentwood chairs, English mirror, jardinieres, hanging, and table lamps, carpets, iron and brass bedstead, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, Singapore double cane enamel chairs, perambulator, book-case, glass and crockeryware, rich plateware, fancy ornaments, writing tables, phonograph, fish cases, meat safe, carpet strips, marble table, pictures, linolium, hanging hammock, 1 Elswick bicycle, etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. S. Pilling and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, 14-3, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness very fast and showy, perfectly sound.

The property of a Gentleman, going Home.

1 rubber tyred phaeton, by Dykes and Co., Calcutta with a bay waler gelding, 15 hands, about 8 years, good phaeton horse, has been regularly driven in above, believed sound and a set of harness

By Order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor—

1 victoria, No. 896, with two bay horses, both quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & Co, will on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 29-33, Raghoonath Dadaji Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instruction from Mr.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Thorburn House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Green's Restaurant, the valuable and artistic French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, marble-topped chippendale, pattern tables and teapoys, drawingroom fan, pattern suite of sofas and chairs, lined of flowered plush, cabinets, tiled topped teapoys, corner cabinets, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, chest-of-drawers, roll topped office table, fancy curtains, Indian carpets, rich glassware and porcelainware, best platedware, China and Doulton flower vases and pedestals, sweet-toned brass framed grand cottage piano by Rose & Co., etc., the property of R. Creyk, Esqr., Manager, Messrs. John Roberts and Co, proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH JUNE, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MIRADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Valuable Immoveable Property at Nagdevi Street, out of Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
Suit No. 242 of 1906.

Fatmabai, widow of Ebrahim Hassam Mansoor.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Goolam Hussein Ebrahim Mansoor and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from M. R. Jayaker, Esqr., Bar-at-Law, the Special Commissioner, appointed herein by the consent Decrital Order of reference, dated the 10th day of January, 1908, in the above suit and pursuant to the above Decretal Order, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908, on the premises the undermentioned property at 5 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground together with its messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dawoodjee Goolam Mahomedan Street of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176-8-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 246, Street Nos. 188,192 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the East by the said Dawood Kasi Street, on the North by the property of Mahomed Salley Dawji, on the West by the sweeper's passage and on the South by the property of Borah Chandabhoy Allibhoy Mohallah.

Printed copies of particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Nadirshaw B. Vakil, Esqr., Attorney to the plaintiff, No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned and the title-deeds can be inspected at the Office of the said Mr. Nadirsha B. Vakil.

BONA FIDE SALE
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
at Meher Mansion,
opposite the Cooperage ground near the Bandstand.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Miss E. Underwood, as above, her household furniture, consisting of rich drawingroom sofas, chairs, low chairs, velvet-lined folding chairs, corner shelves, Japanese cabinet, teapoys, side tables, dining table and chairs, sideboards, pedestals, cupboards, besides a collection of vases, pictures and wall ornaments, glassware, crockery, cutlery, and a full size double bellows camera with rectilinear lense.

The goods will be on view three days previous to Sale and catalogues can be obtained from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 24TH JUNE, 1908.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

A0 BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hom. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!
Kaviraj N. N. Sen's
KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price :—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia catarract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement o the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and al obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, & full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskrit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

	Rs. a.
Price 3 Volumes complete	8 0
Packing and Postage..	1 4
One Volume	4 0
Packing and Postage.....	0 12

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M.G.S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE partial collapse of the Premises at Esplanade Road, has necessitated, having regard to the comfort of visitors, the

MARVELLOUS SHOWROOMS
with its
MATCHLESS LATEST NOVELTIES,
to be temporarily REMOVED (by the courtesy of Mr. G. P. Stavrides) to the Oriental Carpet Depot,
AT
36, MEADOW STREET.

1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
BOMBAY
AND
POONA,
11, East Street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goalpara, 1358 tons Captain W. J. Bishop, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

THE steamer Budrie 1489 tons Captain H. S. Pilling, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Marmugoa, in ballast.

THE Italian S. N. Co's steamer Dandolo, 3197 tons Captain E. Giacopello arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Venice with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE steamer Thornbeck, 2345 tons Captain W. Shotton will sail to-day for Calcutta &c. in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr O S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 23.

Asgard ....2712.....Reumam
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Budree .....1489 London .....Shah S N Co of India
Braunfels ...3588 Schmake.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Delta .....1780 Snow .....Shanghai ...8-7 P & O Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall .....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Nowrel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental .....3985 Palmer ...Aden.....27-6 P & O Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria .....2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir ...2355 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shiraz.....3400 Scott .....M M & Co
Thornbeck 2345 Shotton Calcutta... 24-6 Shaw W & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3757	M'phersen, A'werp		25-6	F M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer Dunkirk		30-6	F M & Co
C & R Warora	2565	Shepherd ...Stream		24-6	M M & Co
D & E Chanda ...	3951	Tice...Antwerp ...		2-7	M M & Co
F Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	27-6	N Y Kaisha
G Hoseinee	698	Gordin	Persian Gulf	27-6	B & P S N Co
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	30-6	Bo & P S N Co
K Castello ...	2309	Runton...Hull		25-6	F Muir & Co
L Borderer...	2835	Black Java		25-6?	.....Morrison & Co
M Ras Bern	2497	Morris ...Repairing			...W & A G & Co
N Ivydene ...	2277	Yule	London	6-7	Bombay Co
O Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister...Z'bar...		23-6,	A Strandes
P Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt H'burg		27-6	W & A G & Co
Q Kola.....	510	Cole...Buareh.....		26-6	M M & Co

H W V D

Dwarka 1639	Moxon K'chi	26-6	M M & Co

H W P D

Mahanadi ...547 Abmed	N F B & S N Co Ld

Offside M

Rydal Hall...2139 Jones	N F E Nixon & Co

M W D D

Linga .....943 McDiarmid...K'chi ...26-6 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Cal'tn ...	4786	Rae ...L'pool	26-6	K N & Co
2 Scindia...	3253	Kelso...L'pool...	25-6	W & A G & Co
3 Mazagon	3279	Lowe Calcutta...	27-6	M M & Co
4 Sandon Hall	3293	Main...K'chi	27-6	K Nixon & Co
6 Ujina ...	3426	Brocq.....N F.....		M M & Co
7 Silesia...	3340	Radonicich...Kobe...	24-6	A L S N Co
8 Koerber ...	3250	Foresti ...Trieste.	1-7	A L S N Co
10 & 11 Egypt...	4178	Summers...London	4-7	P & O Co
12 Marmora...	5239	Weston Shanghai...	25-6	P & O Co
15 Nowshera.....	1961	Maude, Rangoon..	25-6	M M & Co
16 Goalpara.....	1358	Bishop ...Basreh	1-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Goalpara s	Bishop	Basreh June 11
	Budrie s	Pilling	Marmugoa June 22
	Dandolo s	Giacopello ...	Venice May 21

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Anchendale s	McCure	Calcutta

The steamer Thornbeck Shotton for Calcutta obtained her perticlearance yesterday :—

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Rydal Hall-for Liverpool &c.
" Goalpara for Persian Gulf &c.
" Dandolo for Calcutta &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macinese left Suez for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the morning of the 21st instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Mombasa passed Lisbon on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Elorio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer R. Rubattino from Bombay arrived at Aden, on the 22nd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Wakamiyh Maru, left Tuticorin, for Singapore on the 19th instant,

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Names.	From
20	Abbotsford	W Scroggie	Bombay
	Frankdale	W R Kidd	Bombay
	Lightning	A E Gentles	Pulo Penang
	Shahzada	AH Mackinnon	Rangoon
	Wardha	E W Peck	Mauritius

DEPARTURES.

21	Khodoung	W B Murison	Rangoon
	Paknam	H Morier	Chittagong
	M Meenatchy	EGM Dickinson	Chittagong
	Neuenfels	T Wesseioh	H'burg
	Arabia	A Tait	London
	City of York	W Whish	London & Dun'k
22	Lunka	J C Kirkham	Rangoon
	Sirdhana	E G Carrie	Bombay
	Clan Shaw	J Clark	London
	Congella	H B Howes	Cape Ports
	Galavale	B Scearb	Bombay
	Gerd	A M Andreasen	Bangkok

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—25 bales wool, E Mahomed; 16 bales wool R Tatia; 10 bales wool, H A Janmahomed; 284 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6 bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersy.

Clan Colquhoun s—145 bales wool, and goal hair, W and A Graham and Co; 25 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 35 bales wool, H Jaitha and Co; 120 bales wool, D Nagji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—617 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 42 bales rags, M Adamji; 590 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 5,000 cwts mussoor and 9,760 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Inydene s—203 cwts gum, M Mooljee.

FOR HULL.

City of Calcutta s—4,643 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2,920 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 1,603 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—1,020 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 102 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 2100 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

Chanda s—200 bales sawree cotton, and 257 bales cotton-waste W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—102 cwts gum, and 100 cwts olibanum, G Sojpal; 165 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 55 bales cotton, Guddum and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros; 315 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy 1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Dossa; 171 cwts myrabollams Lehuhart Bros; 15 bales twist Schroder Smidt and Co; 10 bales twist Hegerle Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 200 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 800 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koeber s—2,100 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Koeber s—14 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marmora s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 16 bales twist, D N Shroff; 15 cwts gonda horns A Allarakhia and Co: 31 cwt horns, M H E Ellias; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 16½ chests opium, P B Petit and Co; 9 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 chests opium P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marmora s—40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 33 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 4 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 22 chests opium Cursetji Bomonji and Co; 20 chests opium P B Petit and Co: 40 chests opium, A E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—50 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—156 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th June.

218—Detail for the week ending 27th June 1908 :—

Today Wednesday 24th.—"B" Company Parade on Company Parade ground at 5 p m.

Thursday 25th.—"I," Company at 7-45 a.m. on Company Parade ground.

"I" Company at 4-15 p.m. on Company Parade ground.

"M" Company at 3-15 p. m. on Company Parade ground.

Friday 26th.—"K" Company (John Connon School) Parade on Company Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th June.

Mr G C Phillip having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

Majcr.
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 20TH JUNE 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 20th June 1908, By Council Bills £2,88,461
By Gold ..... nil.
Balance to be remitted from 21st June 1908 to 31st March 1909 .....£18,211,539

WHEN IT HAPPENS AGAIN.

A thing may occur once, and we do not notice it; or twice or thrice; but when it happens again, and physicians and neighbours tell us of it, then we cannot overlook it any longer. It is good fortune for us to hear such encouraging news as the following from one of our doctors :—

Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, I. R. C. P., Dispensary, Sitaram Building, New Nagpada St., says :—I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and find them to act admirably as a diuretic, relieve backache, burning sensation of urine. In short, they are very useful in all such complaints.

If you would be well you must keep the kidneys well. These Pills are for this purpose. Symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, swelling of the lower limbs, neuralgis, rheumatism, dizziness, sleeplessness and irregular action of the heart, caused by urinary impurities in the blood, which the kidneys fail to remove.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DELA FOSSE—June 13, at Byreah Bettiah Champaran, the wife of C. S. Dela Fosse, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—FOSTER—June 18, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Marjorie, daughter of T. E. M. Taylor, to Frederick Boswall Foster, son of F. Pearse Foster, Ealing.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

GREAT SCOTT!! WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY has established itself as a universal favourite, being of exquisite flavour and highly appreciated by connoiseurs. The price for such a high class Whisky is extremely reasonable, and the growing demand shows that the faith of the distillers in this Brand is well founded.

Price per dozen, Rs. **29-0.**
" " bottle " **2-12.**

AGENTS :

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 8-32m., 8-12a. Low water, 1-46m., 2-20a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Berar Manufacturing Company, 2 Dalal Street, 3-30 p. m.

H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona.

Football, The Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 23th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 9-29m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-33m., 3-18a.

Friday, June 26.—Cricket matches, Bombay Gymkhana 'A.' Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana; 'B.' Team vs. Government Telegraph. Public Holiday: Celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 10-18m., 9-52a. Low water, 3-16m., 4-9a.

Saturday, June 27.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Phillips and Company, annual general meeting, 4-30 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana 'A' Team vs. Y. M. C. A. 'B' Team vs. R. I. M. Dockyard. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11-2m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-56m., 4-54a.

Sunday, June 28.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. P. and O. s.s. "Peninsular," with English mails of 12th instant, due to arrive in the afternoon Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 11-40m., 11-19a. Low water, 4-35m. 5-35a.

Monday, June 29.—Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Buildings, 5-30 p. m. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, Rampart Row, 2 and 2-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-17m. 11-58s. Low water, 5-12m., 6-14a.

THE MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The daily attendance at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary for the month of May was, males 212, females 114, and children 159; total 485. The prevailing diseases were ague, bronchitis, and constipation.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The paper to be read—"A few observations on the Astodan, suggested by a paper of a Russian scholar Mr. K. Enostranzav" by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE PRINCE'S DOCK:—There will be an Impromptu gathering this evening after 8-30 when friends will either sing, play or pay: many have promised to be present, including those friends from the "Marmora" who gave such an excellent entertainment last week. There will be no reserved seats, but a collection will be taken to defray expenses.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Silesia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day the 24th current.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar ports except Mojunga and Nossibo via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 27th current. A suplemental Mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday the 28th idem.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at the Sir Jamsetji Hospital touching the death of Hirabai, (60), a Parsi woman. The deceased was an old and feeble woman and lived with her two sons at Tardeo. On Monday afternoon she was going along the Cowasji Patel Tank Road and was walking on the tram track; in the mean time a tram car came from behind and she was knocked down. She was picked up and removed to the Hospital where she died of the shock. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A POLICE RAID.—On Monday evening, at 6 p.m. Inspector Sullivan and other officers of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, collected a "panch" near the Sumati Press, in Kalbadevi, where, according to the declaration made under the Printing Press Act, the "Hind Swarajya" newspaper was stated to be printed. There were only a few cases of printing-types; not a single printing-press was in the place. The declaration appeared, under the circumstances, not to be a correct one; the conclusion arrived at being that the printing of the paper must have been done at some other press.

FATAL NOSE-CUTTING.—On Monday, Jainabu woman, (30), residing in Jail Road, Bombay, who had been removed to the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital on 24th May, died of tetanus. Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the cause of her death. She appeared to be in the service of a Moghal, which she later left for another man's. This enraged her husband Ismail Gulamhusan, who thrashed her severely for abandoning the service of the Moghal, and ended her chastisement by cutting off her nose from the the bridge to the base. An operation to remedy the defect was performed on the 16th instant; but tetanus set in, and she died of it. The jury returned a verdict of death being due to tetanus, following upon the cutting off of her nose by her husband Ismail, under circumstances which has made his act an offence punishable under the Penal Code.

UNPAID REPETITION TELEGRAMS—It has been decided to extend from 1st July 1908 the Deposit System of Accounts, which at present applies to Unpaid Repetition Telegrams, to all classes of telegrams tendered without prepayment at Departmental Telegraph Offices and under the following conditions :—Any person who may deposit a sum of money equivalent, approximately, to the average monthly payments, on telegrams transmitted by him, may open an account with the Departmental Telegraph Office at which the deposit is made, and transmit all classes of telegrams without prepayment from that office. This deposit will be refunded when it is desired to discontinue the system of sending telegrams without prepayment. In addition to this deposit, a sum of Rs. 10 will be levied as the minimum charge per annum, payable in advance, to cover, as far as it goes, a commission of one per cent. on the gross value of telegrams transmitted without prepayment during the year. At the end of each month a bill will be presented showing the net amount due on telegrams transmitted without prepayment during the month, which should be paid into the Telegraph Office concerned within three days of the presentation of the bill. The account for commission will be submitted quarterly, and, if within the period covered by the annual or minimum charge, the account should show a balance against the party in account with the Telegraph Office, the amount will be recovered.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association, under the Presidency of Mr. Lukhamsey Nappoo, J. P., on Sunday in the rooms of the Association, it was unanimously resolved to place on record the sorrow of the meeting on account of the loss not only to the Town of Bombay but to the whole of the Presidency by the untimely death of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the 4th Baronet, to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased and to suspend business for the day.

THE BARODA TRAMWAYS.

The Baroda Tramways commenced running on Monday with great success. The whole route is not open yet, but the section from the railway to the City is proving immensely popular and on Monday over one hundred trips were made with well filled cars while many would be passengers had to be left behind. Tramways always create their own traffic and the future of the Baroda Company would seem to be rosy in the extreme. Messrs. Karmally Brothers and Company are to be congratulated on the enterprise they have shown in carrying out the needs of the people and the Company.

THE TREATMENT OF RABIES.

A press note has been issued stating that the following should be substituted for paragraph 4 of the Memorandum of information for patients proceeding to Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute, circulated with Government Resolution dated the 9th September 1907 :—"4. The North-Western Railway allows free third class tickets to natives of the poorer class and also to one attendant or relative accompanying children under 12 years of age proceeding to Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment or returning from Kasauli after treatment, on production of a certificate signed by a medical officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Surgeon. Free third class return tickets are granted to indigent persons travelling over the East Indian Railway on production of a medical certificate, signed by a gazetted officer, that they are proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for treatment. Natives of the poorer class travelling to Kasauli for treatment are granted free third class tickets on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway on production of a certificate signed by a gazetted medical officer. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway grants third class return tickets for a single fare and the South Indian Railway Company free passees to indigen, persons and attendants sent to the Coonoor Pasteur Institute by Government servants empowered in that behalf."

MEMORY MEANS MONEY
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the defected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1656 Market Bombay, No. 2.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

A fresh depression has appeared over South-West Bengal, with centre near Saugor Island and it has obliterated the depression in Central Bengal yesterday. The disturbance has caused nearly general rain in the whole of North-East India and Orissa.

Rain has fallen in all parts of Lower Burma; but from Upper Burma, only a few very light falls are reported.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon continues weak and has given rain only on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Tavoy and Bassein, three inches; Akyab, four inches; Diamond Island, two inches; Moulmein, Toungoo, Silchar and Sambalpur, one and a half inches; Cheerapoonjee, Hazaribagh and Ranchi, two inches; Gauhati, three inches; Saugar Island, five inches; Chaibassa, four inches; Narayanganj, Calcutta, Ratnagiri and Mercara, one inch; Bombay and Cochin, three inches; Marmogoa, Karwar and Mangalore, one and a half inches.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Burma, North-East India, the North Madras Coast and the West Coast of the Peninsula and clear or only lightly clouded, in North-West India. The air is much drier than usual in the United and Central Provinces and along the West Himalayas; temperature is in excess in the Central Provinces, East Central India and parts of the United Provinces, and in defect in Chota Nagpur and Kashmir.

Forecast.—The depression in South-West Bengal, will probably move in a North-westerly direction and give heavy rain in its immediate vicinity, while the rainfall is likely to be nearly general in the whole of North-East India, Orissa and Lower Burma. Local rain is probably in Upper Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 23rd June 1908 was 29·730 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Goalpara," which arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having experienced W.S.W. winds with heavy rain and swell. The steamer "Budre," which arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmogoa encountered various winds with heavy S.W. swell and rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Colaba.	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	9·32	9·33	9·23	7·16
Monday, 23rd June 1908	5·35	3·25	3·16	3·29
Total	14·67	12·58	12·39	10·45
Up to same date last year...	21·70	22·95	22·58	19·87

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
June 23.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	5 98	14 9	9 10	18 58

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD JUNE 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, 23rd June, 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa has had 0·20 inch of rain. Skies are generally clear. The mo

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" :—Last week the "Pioneer" had a long comment—remarkably free from any convincing reasons and more vehement than fair—on the very natural sensation caused in the Political Department by the announcement that Colonel Roos-Keppel was to officiate for Sir Harold Deane as Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province. In the opinion of the Allahabad paper, the feeling aroused is merely personal grievance or carping criticism at the setting aside of "the golden principle of seniority," and it loftily informs the "fifteen amiable and senior gentlemen whose claims to distinction have unfortunately been ignored" that the elevation of any one of them to the post of Chief Commissioner "would hardly have commanded such general approval as has been evoked by the transference of Colonel Roos-Keppel" to Government House, Peshawar.

The personal part of the matter may be stated briefly. Colonel Roos-Keppel has been employed on the Border for some ten years in duties of a quasi-military, quasi-political kind: he has done excellent service in the Kurram and again in the Khyber and he has great influence with the tribes of those neighbourhoods. But broadly speaking, he knows nothing of the rest of the Border or the rest of the Frontier Province. He has had no training or experience in general administration and is devoid of any special knowledge of the multifarious matters that come before a Chief Commissoner, ruler of a Province. If there were no more to be said we might brush aside this demur as merely "carping criticism or personal grievance." British officers have accepted heavier responsibilities before now and proved their ability to rise to their task and master its difficulties. But there is a good deal more to take into consideration. Colonel Roos-Keppel belongs to the Political Department, in which he ranks as a Political Agent of the 4th class. The "Pioneer" is quite wrong in its scoff at "fifteen amiable and senior gentlemen," the truth being that in becoming Chief Commissioner Colonel Roos-Keppel would supersede and go over the heads of fully fifty of his seniors. If that is not wholly disregarding seniority, (which the "Pioneer" admits to be unwise) we should like to know what it is. Even thus the wholesale ignoring of "claims to distinction" might be justified on the score of special and exceptional all-round qualifications, but, as we have seen, these cannot be claimed. It is equally impossible to assert that among these fifty seniors there is none of sufficient merit for selection —to say so is not merely to put an affront upon a large body of capable officials but to confess that the Political Department is an imposture packed with incapables. No better way to sap the efficiency of a public department can be devised than to withhold its prizes from its own men or assign them as arbitrary fancy and favouritism dictate—this breaks the heart of the men in the service and effectually deters the best new men from joining it. Selection within bounds is reasonable and advisable; and no rigid regulations should stand in the way of an occasional introduction of a brilliant outsider or the elevation of a junior whose claims and qualifications are confessed and evident. But these exceptional preferments should be made with rare discrimination. Such unusual deviations from the golden principle of seniority may be abundantly justified. But deviations, frequent and habitual, without adequate cause or excuse, do grave harm and are to be frankly condemned. "Pitchforking" has been always condemned with unanimous judgment by all who are jealous for the efficiency of the public services.

Colonel Roos-Keppel is a soldier and his duties and services have been quasi-military throughout his frontier career; it is natural therefore that the project of his appointment should give most satisfaction to soldiers. They lay stress on his great influence with the Afridis and are disposed to wave aside as of little moment the admitted lack of administrative experience. We have heard it said that the whole aim of separation of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was to substitute, for the lengthy processes of the law and the regulation routine of a civil administration, the more suitable rough and ready rule of the soldier. That is quite an inaccurate idea and but a shallow argument besides. The Frontier Province was placed under the direct control of the Government of India in order to get rid of the roundabout and dilatory methods involved in the conduct of our dealings with the Border tribes, when everything had to pass from the Frontier officers through the Secretariat at Lahore to the Government of India, and from the Government of India through the Punjab Secretariat to the Frontier officials. It was actually one of the essentials demanded and conceded in the final discussions that there should be no falling back to more primitive methods of administration and that the more settled districts of the Frontier Province should suffer nothing by the change. One might, indeed, hazard the opinion that the best hope of bettering, permanently, our relations with the tribes in the wild territories within our political sphere lay in getting them to recognise that settled administration, while implying law and order, implies also greater security and prosperity than can ever be expected from rough and ready rule and the simple plan of reprisals. This however is a digression; to return to the point and sum up our case in a few words. It is not, as a rule, wise for a newspaper to concern itself with possible future appointments; but in the present case the "Pioneer" has given all its authority to the assertion that there is general approval of a certain selection, that there is no grievance except on the part of a few "amiable and senior gentlemen whose claims to distinction have been ignored," and that practically no other selection was possible We emphatically dissent from these statements and conclusions, and we have shown that far wider and more abiding interests are involved.

THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF MADRAS.

The "Madras Mail" :—The total sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency during 1907-08, as shown in the Report just issued, was of the value of Rs. 43·7 crores, an increase of 6 per cent. on the figure for 1906-07. This increase was entirely in foreign trade, which was 10 per cent. in advance of that of the previous year, while coasting trade decreased 2 per cent. The increase in the exports was mainly in raw cotton, seeds, grain and pulse, and coffee, and the increase in imports was chiefly in cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods and metals. Taking first the exports in which an increase is shown, the previous gradual decline in the exports of cotton was suddenly arrested in the year under review in consequence of good crops, a large demand in Europe and Japan, and the high prices of American and Egyptian cotton. Not only was the decline checked but the exports were in quantity 54 per cent. in excess of the previous year's exports and 37 per cent. in excess of the quinquennial average, the best customers of the Presidency being Belgium, which took over 319,000 cwts., thus doubling its demand of the preceding year, Japan, which took 234,000 cwts., and the United Kingdom, which took 115,000 cwts., Germany being fourth on the list. In the export of seeds there was an increase of 25 per cent. in value, due mainly to an increase of Rs. 24 lakhs in the value of castor seed and one of Rs. 11½ lakhs in gingelly, which, together with the increase in cotton seed, more than counterbalanced decreases in the exports of coriander seed and ground-nuts, a considerable portion of the latter being exported through Pondicherry and consequently excluded from the trade statistics of the Madras Presidency. The export of coffee, though still 56,000 cwts. below the quinquennial average, was 20,000 cwts. above that of 1906-07, the improvement dating from the latter half of the official year, and the increase being chiefly absorbed by the larger demand of the United Kingdom, while the requirements of France were smaller than in the previous twelve months. The bulk of the increase in exports was naturally in grain and pulse, the total value of the year's export being 35 per cent. above that of the preceding year and no less than 112 per cent. above the five years' average, or 28 and 65 per cent. above the previous year and the average, respectively, if regard be had to quantity instead of value. The continued deficiency of the supply from Bengal and Assam benefitted Madras paddy in the Ceylon and Mauritius markets as it did in the previous year.

Turning now to the imports, an increase of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs, or about 5 per cent, is to be noticed in the total trade in cotton goods, including twist and yarn, which decreased in quantity but increased in value, while a smaller decrease in quantity and increase in value also occurred in piece-goods. The increase in the value of the medium counts of twist and yarn is attributed to the high priece of American cotton during the year, while the large increase both in quantity and value of the counts over 50 was due to the high price of Egyptian cotton and the growing demand for high counts for the manufacture of fine hand-made cloth. Of the imports of twist and yarn, the United Kingdom supplied over Rs. 103 lakhs worth. With regard to cotton piece-goods, the main features of the year's import trade were a decrease of nearly Rs. 27 1/2 lakhs in grey goods and an increase of nearly Rs. 19 lakhs in nainsooks. In the imports of metals there was a very marked increase, especially in copper, which rose 65 per cent., in steel, which increased 66 per cent., and in iron, which increased 48 per cent the total increase in the value of metals imported amounting to Rs. 33·6 lakhs. There was an increase of over Rs. 7 lakhs in the imports of railway plant and rolling stock. The balance of trade, including Government stores, shows an excess of exports over imports of Rs. 7·47 crores, as against Rs. 7·07 crores in the preceding year, and if Government stores are excluded, an excess of Rs. 8·03 crores as against Rs. 7·68 crores in 1906-07.

Quitting the rather arid statistics in which a Report or such a subject naturally abounds, there are two interesting features in the year's sea-borne trade to be noticed. A little examination of the figures for the particular ports shows that during the year there was a general decrease of trade in the ports on the West Coast while there was an increase in the trade of East Coast ports. Compared with the average of the preceding six years, Tellicherry lost Rs. 28·69 lakhs, Calicut about Rs. 21¼ lakhs and Mangalore about Rs. 12·29 lakhs, while Badagara and Cannanore also suffered. On the other hand, Cochin gained Rs. 49·53 lakhs. If, however, trade be divided into foreign, and coasting, the shrinkage under the former is reduced to about Rs. 17.7 and Rs. 8 lakhs, respectively, and the expansion at Cochin to little more than Rs. 7 lakhs. This contraction in foreign trade is attributable to decline in the exports of coffee and pepper from Tellicherry, of coffee, ginger and pepper from Calicut, and of coffee from Mangalore, while the expansion of the trade of Cochin is due mainly to increase in the exports of tea, coir and copra and larger imports of kerosine oil. The foreign trade of Tuticorin increased by 27 per cent. over the previous year's trade, but this figure is quite insignificant when set beside that for Cocanada, the foreign trade of which was no less than 205 per cent. above the average of the preceding six years. The increase in the latter case is attributable to larger exports of rice, raw cotton and castor seed, while that of the former is due to larger imports of cotton twist and larger exports of raw cotton, rice and tea.

FOREIGN LABOUR ON BRITIHH SHIPS.

The "Sind Gazette" :—It has time after Time been pointed out that the decreasing number of British sailors employed on British ships is a standing menace to our position and prestige as the leading sea power of the world. It was by the skill, hardihood and valour of our sailors that Britain gained her present ascendancy as a maritime nation, and it is only by the continued exercise of the same qualities that it can be retained. No patriotic Englishman, therefore, can view with equaimity the increasing proportion of aliens who man British ships, and the corresponding increase of unemployment among British sailors. The present situation has a danger the reality of which no one can doubt. In the "Daily News" of Monday, May 11, it is stated that a large number of unemployed British seamen congregated on the previous Saturday at the Mercantile Marine Offices, Poplar, where a crew was to be engaged for the British steamer "Zambesi." On her previous voyage she carried a British crew, but the assembled sailors now heard, to their astonishment and indignation, that a Chinese crew was to be signed on. On the following Monday the same paper reported that the master of the "Strathness," a ship lying at Cardiff, appeared at the Poplar offices with a Chinese crew for the purpose of signing them on. About three hundred British seamen were in waiting, and some angry and violent scenes took place. The Chinese, as it happened, were unable to pass the language test, and were therefore not taken on, but such incidents are significant of the change which is taking place in the personnel of the British Mercantile Marine.

Why should shipowners seek to engage foreign instead of British crews? Is it because British seamen cannot be obtained, or because of any lack of skill or pluck on their part? No, neither of these are the reasons, for hundreds of them may be seen hanging round the docks, shipping offices and sailors' homes, waiting to be engaged, while as for skill and pluck these are qualities, which we think we can say without fear of contradiction, the British seaman still excels in. The real cause of the evil undoubtedly lies in the competition of foreign bounty-fed ships, a form of competition with which, under our present fiscal system, we appear to be helpless to deal. In order to meet this and other forms of protected competition expenses have to be cut down in every possible way. There must be cheaply built ships, manned cheaply, and worked cheaply, for the competition is such that our shipowners are compelled either to let their trade go altogether or else retain it by means of cheap foreign labour. Few if any of the British people outside those in shipping circles know of the great disadvantages under which our sea-borne trade is conducted, or the kind of competition which has to be faced. They do not realise the fact that France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the United States will not permit any vessel flying the British flag to carry goods from one of their ports to another. Only French ships are allowed to trade between French ports, and only American ships between American ports, even when they are so far distant from New York as San Francisco and Manila. But while the coasting trade of almost every country in the world is closed to us our coasting trade is open to all other countries without let or hindrance. Moreover, many of the vessels employed by foreigners are worn out British ships, which had they not changed their flag, would have been condemned by our Board of Trade. These old ships, which could not be reclassed at Lloyd's continue to make their perilous voyages under a foreign flag, and to bring cargoes to our shores which ought to be carried in British owned ships.

It is clear that no industry could survive such conditions of competition, and, if they are allowed to continue it will soon become impossible for British shipowners to sail their vessels. The only way to maintain an efficient mercantile fleet, manned by British born seamen, is to fight the iniquitous bounty system, and we have a weapon standing ready to our hands in an effective measure of Tariff Reform.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The "Indian Social Reformer" :—The Financial Statement presented to the Legislative Council is markedly distinguished from the usual humdrum recapitulation of accounts and revised estimates. It has an individuality and a purposefulness throughout. It is evident that the Local Government chafes a good deal at the financial control of the Government of India, which may be considerably relaxed in some directions with advantage to public interests. It is also evident that Sir George Clarke's Government is prepared, if it is given a free-hand, to go much farther than any other Provincial Government in associating non-official representatives in the work of administration. We are glad to see that, in choosing objects for increased expenditure, great care has been taken not to leave out any department which has a direct influence on the health and well being of the people. We are especially glad to note that the reform of the system of secondary education has been seriously taken on hand. The pay of primary school masters is to be increased and provision is made for increased expenditure, in connection with the principal Arts Colleges and with the Grant Medical College. The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who is responsible for the Statement, may well be congratulated on the improved plan and tone of the document.

LORD MORLEY ON INDIAN ANARCHISM

The "Indian Spectator" :—Judging from Reuter's summary we are inclined to think that Viscount Morley's speech at the Indian Civil Service Club dinner was intended essentially as a reply to Sir Bampfylde Fuller and to those who are of his way of thinking. The Secretary of State's recommendation of self-command, and his deprecation of "quackery or cant," could only have been intended for those of his countrymen who come forward with positive and heroic suggestions as to how the situation in India must be grappled with, and who are dissatisfied with the reluctance of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to adopt special measures to suppressdisorder and crime unless events demonstrate their necessity so that people may not believe that the Government is acting under a panic. But while Viscount Morley's objective was the attack made by the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, he had also to reply to his Radical friends, who charge him with disloyalty to the principles which he has taught during a lifetime. In answer to these he had to defend the two Acts passed at Simla. It seems that the Explosives Act should have been passed twenty years ago. The Secretary of State evidently means that when the Government in England found it necessary to safeguard society from a particular danger, the Government of India, too, could not have been blamed if it had adopted similar precautions, though there was no urgency for them, and that the delay in passing the Explosives Act was really no condemnation of the measure necessitated by considerations of public safety. He also evidently thinks that it is mere cant to speak of the liberty of the Press being in danger when newspapers are not allowed to incite people to murderous acts. The Socialists who find fault with the "repressive" measures of the present Government have votes in England, and they have therefore to be seriously argued with. It would not otherwise be necessary to take pains to convince either the people of India or of England that to allow murder and violence to be preached with impunity would be to abdicate the functions of Government.

The "Rast Goftar"—The synopsis of Lord Morley's speech, as wired by Reuter, bristles with numerous suggestive criticisms on the present situation in India. The first point which the Secretary of State for India essayed to bring home to his audience was the change of complexion which politics have assumed of recent years. With that metamorphosed aspect in the political ideas of the people, the situation in India has grown complex, and difficult of handling. It would be an idle jest to deny the existence of grave unrest in India which is no longer now confined to a restricted section of the educated classes, but is penetrating deep into every stratum of society. The unrest in its crystallized form manifests itself in the open expression of hostile opposition from the governed classes towards the ruling race and the members of the official hierarchy. The intensity of this feeling of disquietude varies in different provinces. It is at its height in Bengal, and though ostensibly it shows itself in more subdued from in the Deccan, the Marathas are no less inimical to British interests in India then the Babus. Lord Morley placed his finger on the most dangerous spot when he assured his audience that they were confronted with the painful fact of a certain estrangement and alination between the races in India. It is somewhat ambiguous to trace the signification of this gruesome warning from the mutilated extract which Reuter sends from the speech of Lord Morley.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY.

The "Muslim Herald" :—The death of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy deprives the Parsi community of an amiable and long-suffering leader. Sociable and possessed of consummate tact and wisdom, he has steered his community through recent storms in a way that at once commands respect and admiration. The pang of the bereavement lies in the death being premature. The first two baronets were long-lived; the last two are strikingly short-lived. May his soul rest in peace!

The "Kaiser-i-Hind"!—The death of the fourth Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy is generally regretted. As a younger son of the second of that illustrious and world-wide name he had had to take service with the State which, till his succeeding to the baronetcy, on the death of his elder brother ten years ago, he discharged honourably to the best of his ability. Of course, he naturally became the head of his community as his ancestors, though, it is on the cards that the elective system, now in vogue all over the world of civilisation and democracy, will soon give way to mere heredity and family traditions. As the fourth baronet, Sir Jamsetji fairly maintained the reputation of the house. His high position in the community of Bombay naturally led him to occupy various public posts, connected with public institutions and semi-public organisations which he filled with unassuming modesty and due diligence. Amiability and complaisance have been the traits of the house of Sir Jamsetji, and the deceased baronet was equally conspicuous in this branch of heredity. A perfect gentleman and a good Samaritan all round in his own modest way, he was generally regarded with esteem by all classes of the community.

The "Rast Goftar" :—The death of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy has been received with genuine grief, shared alike by all classes and communities of this city, and rendered all the more shocking by its painful suddenness. The event is invested with special concern of the Parsis, falling as it does at a critical period in their modern history when uqestions of wide and momentous issue are under discussion and course of judicial settlement. Since the death of the first Parsi Baronet, the community have invariably accepted his successors to Baronetcy as their accredited leader. Though their appointments have been made, each time, after a formal election, the ceremony has always been gone through as a matter of form merely. In this tacit acceptance of their leader from the Baronet's family the Parsis have been possibly influenced more than any other consideration by a desire to have in him a man of social status and distinction. The first Baronet was a great personage, pre-eminently fitted by affluence, position and rank to be the leader of a progressive civilized community, The death of the deceased Baronet takes place at a critical juncture, when knotty problems of great communal importance for the Parsis are awaiting solution. It is likely that the question of the election of a leader will be now invested with greater warmth and ascerbity of feeling than ever before, and when a decision is come to, the choice will be made by a consensus of opinion in which unanimity would not be such a strong and graceful feature as it was in the election of the other Baronets as the leaders of the community. The late Sir Jamsetji was not destined to see the end of the great controversy in which he showed himself as a prominent figure by dint of his position as the acknowledged leader of the community, and as the President of the Board of Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Fund.

The "Parsi":—The sudden and lamentable death of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart. has removed from our midst a universally respected and highly esteemed personality. Both as a leader of the Parsi community and as a leading citizen Sir Jamsetji filled a unique position in the public life of this city and the Presidency atlarge, and his death is therefore mourned not only by Parsis but by all sections of the community. Before he succeeded to the Baronetcy he occupied a responsible position in Government Service which gave him that training and practical experience which stood him in good stead in the discharge of his multifarious duties in another and more exalted sphere of life which he was called upon to fill in 1898 on the death of the third Baronet, who could have found no worthier successor to maintain the great traditions of his illustrious house which stands for all that is best among Parsis. The late Baronet worthily upheld the diguity of his exalted office and discharged its manifold duties cheerfully and conscientiously. As the head of the community he must have found his position no bed of roses. These last few years, the community is in the throes of many momentous changes in its social constitution, and at such a crisis the man at the helm of its affairs has no easy time of it. It was so in the case the late Sir Jamsetji.

The "Indian Spectator" :—It is not many years since the fourth Sir Jamsetji assumed chiefship of the Parsi community on its social official side. But during that period, barring occasional errors of judgment, he has won the esteem of friends and opponents alike. Ever ready to work for the good of his own people, he still found time for public questions of sorts and even for individual grievances affecting non-Parsis. This writer knows of many cases in which he used his influence sucessfully for Hindu and Mahomedan friends. And he never claimed credit for what he had done. His death will be sincerely mourned by all sections of the community, and by the Government who appreciated his worth probably better than some of his own countrymen. The position which the head of the Jamsetji family holds is a very difficult one; we hope, therefore, that the fifth Baronet will have all the support and guidance which he needs.

The "Gujerati": The Parsee community has made rapid progress in various directions, and if the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy did not succeed in satisfying all parties in his own community, that was of course to be expected. Social rank, wealth and family influence must always be a great factor. But they alone will not go far enough as the years roll on. It must be said that Sir Jamsetji was a gentleman of a noble type and in his public capacity he was ever ready to assist and to co-operate whenever he could make himself useful. There was scarcely an important movement or institution of a non-political character with which he was not associated and his death will therefore be mourned not only by his co-religionists but also by the other communities. To his family his untimely demise is a great misfortune. To the Parsee community it is a serious loss and to the other communities it means the loss of a generous hearted friend and sincere well-wisher. His death is likely to raise interesting questions for settlement in the Parsee community and it remains to be seen how they will be disposed of. On behalf of the Hindu community it is our melancholy duty to offer our tribute of respect to his memory and our sincere condolences to all the members of his bereaved family.

PRESENT PLIGHT OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Indian Spectator":—Good sometimes comes out of evil. Those that wrecked the Congress at Surat have done a service to that movement, which friendly and persistent advice for years failed to render. The Congress has at last been compelled to adopt a constitution and to draw up rules for the conduct of its business. Both the documents are ably drafted and the contingencies suggested by the Surat affair have all been provided for. It is not likely, therefore, that the controversies and contentions of December last will be repeated. In an assembly of private persons like the Congress, huge, transitory and overloaded with business, no time can be wasted over needless discussions and in preserving order. The president must have ample powers to be summarily exercised, the members must be "bound down to good behaviour" by their own undertaking to obey the rules, and there must be means of bringing a discussion to a speedy close and preventing obstruction by talking. The rules subserving these ends seem to be drawn up in the light of all the valuable experience gained in the past and they ought to work well. The right of electing delegates will be hereafter confined to the provincial, district or other Congress committees or associations duly affiliated under the rules, to the British Committee of the Congress, and to political associations and public bodies recognised in that behalf by the local provincial committee.

The "Gujerati":—A Constitution of the Indian National Congress organisation, as adopted by the Convention Committee at Allahabad, in April last, is now before the public. It lays down the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress and rules for the formation of the various component parts of the Congress organization including Congress electorates and the Subjects Committee, the election of delegates, the Congress President and General Secretaries and voting at the Congress sessions. It defines the safeguards under which changes in the constitution can be brought about and makes due provision for the maintenance of the British Committee of the Congress. It further lays, down transitory provisions to enable the President and secretaries of the Convention Committee to arrange for the holding of the Congress during Christmas next. The fundamental principles of the Congress will have to be accepted in writing by all delegates and by all the members of the Provincial and District or other Congress Committees or Associations. That is one of the most important features of the Constitution and those who can not see their way to accept this part of the Constitution must be prepared to remain outside the fold of the Congress. We are glad the Convention Committee has adopted the principle which the Convention followed in constituting itself at Surat and that the component parts of the Indian National Congress organisation will be required under the new Constitution to accept it without any qualification or reservation.

The "Muslim Herald":—The constitution with which the Congress claims to have provided itself is loose and irresponsible in the extreme. Indeed, it is by the utmost stretch of courtesy that we can call it a constitution. It is lacking in spirit; it is deficient in method; it has not even a formal basis. This discount not only from the claims of the body to be regarded as a serious organization; it proves more than anything else that the death-knell of the annual utterances has been tolled. We have some sympathy at least for the Moderates. But with the Extremists it is impossible to keep patience. Their ways are dark; their methods unlawful. Much of the agitation in India on political subjects is illicit; often it is seditious; and we congratulate Government on the recent passage of the two Acts.

The "Indian Social Reformer" :—Serious objection is to be taken to some of the conditions laid down in the constitution settled at Allahabad for the Congress, and the manner in which it was settled. Before the scheme was finally adopted it should have been published so that the public might have expressed their opinions on the several points raised by it. Consistency, if no higher reason, requires that those who complain of the reticence of official methods, should not fight shy of publicity themselves. The result has been that the Constitution, as finally laid down, commits the Congress movement to an idea which is one sided and arbitrary as a goal, and utterly impracticable as an object. In politics there is no goal except the highest public good for the time being. Self-Government on colonial lines may be for the highest public good or it may not. It is not within the range of practical politics and those who come after us will have to decide about it on its merits. What is it that we have to do immediately? We have to get the pledges of equal treatment with Englishmen fulfilled in our own time. We have to work for the wide distribution of educational facilities, for the pure and impartial administration of justice, for freedom of economic and industrial development, and for the fullest rights of citizenship throughout the Empire. We want our leaders to have a share in shaping the policy of the administration and in the administration itself. Here is a very large amount of work to do and it will tax all our energies without inviting discussion which, in any case, have no relevancy to the present situation. We cannot help thinking that the Congress will have to modify the first clause of the constitution at an early date.

The "Parsi" :—Viscount Morley said the Explosives Act ought to have been passed twenty years ago. We have a very similar feeling with regard to the drafting of a constitution for the Indian National Congress. The Cogress in the past has been as its most devoted adherents would be the first to admit, an ascidian body, and its want of regulation resulted in weaknesses which culminated in the chaos at Surat: but now it has reached an evolutionary stage where it becomes vertebrate—it drops its vagueness as an outworn garment and becomes a thing of strength and definition. The deliberation of Messrs. Ghose, Khare and Wacha have been fruitful of a worthy result, and, though their scheme no doubt, has its imperfections we would urge its whole-hearted acceptance upon all who believe in the possibility of the Indian National Congress as a beneficient political force. The most important of the many articles of the constitution are undoubtedly the first and the twentieth.

HOW THEY DO THINGS BETTER IN GERMANY.

The principal article in the "World's Work" for May is upon "Things Germany can Teach Us," by Mr. Robert H. Schauffler. The following extracts are of interest :—

A German city is uniform, yet not monotonous—this is the first thing that strikes the visitor. And it is usually a model of cleanliness, even to is slum streets. Everything possible is done to conceal and cover up mere ugliness. The electric accessories, for instance, are made sightly, and in some cities the "candelabra-like tramway posts, crowned with are lights, are charming additions to municipal beauty;" the waste-paper bins are pleasant-looking, vase-like affairs, bearing no resemblance to garbage-bins; the bookstalls are attractive kiosks, and there are no hoardings to hide vacant lots harbour criminals, and flaunt advertisements. Even the less sightly parts of the elevated railway stations in Berlin are hidden by rows of trees. Garbage and ashes are removed in closed bins, and everything possible is done to prevent dust and odours arising from them. The writer says he has never seen one beggar in any German town except Cologne. Moreover, the German will not have newsboys screeching in his ears, nor cabs shrieked for—in fact, he is himself forbidden to warble Schubert or whistle Brahms on the public ways!

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

In Mayence school hygiene has advanced to such a point that there are shower-baths in the basement of each school for boys and for girls and each child is expected to bathe at least once a week Books and implements may be furnished free on demand of the parent, as well as a light daily luncheon, In Mayence and other German towns the school children are examined medically. In University life one of the best features is the migration of students from one University to another. In music what we have chiefly to learn from Germany is how to listen. In Germany good music is a necessity.

Germany's commercial architecture is perhaps the most remarkable in the world. Striking instances of it are Wertheim's department stores in the Leipziger Strasse, Berlin, and the offices of the "Allgemeine Zeitung" in Munich. The artistic influence of such a shep as Wertheim's would be, thinks the writer, a fine educational influence for that passionate shopper, the Englishwoman. Another valuable influence in German life is the holding of numerous exhibitions, of paintings, sculpture, architecture, and handicrafts, which are thronged by all classes of people. As for hospitals, the Virchow Hospital in Berlin easily surpasses our finest building of the kind. It is built on the new pavilion system, and consists of thirty buildings set in charming grounds, and connected with a large private park.

POSTAL SYSTEM AND POSTAL BANKS.

The postal system as well as the German telegraph-telephone systems are the first in the world. For £1 a year anyone may fix his own letter-box, and have letters collected when it suits him. In German post-offices are many little conveniences, such as a letter scale for anyone, slot-machines for stamps and giving change, etc. By the "Rohrpost" in Berlin letters or even postcards may be delivered anywhere in the city within an hour by pneumatic tube and mounted messenger. Postal banks are a most important institution.

The postal banks (says the writer) are very popular, and not only do an immense banking business, but also carry of on active accident, sickness, and age incurance business among the lower classes. What is more these banks are actually made to pay dividends, and, on the revolutionary principle that what the money of the poor earns should return to the poor, these profits are divided between unemployed girls, needy women, fresh air funds, public baths, halls where working men may meet on winter evenings and so on.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensthese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes: "There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria.

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means:—thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundations and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

BARLING'S REGISTERED EB WB TRADE MARK. PIPES.

MANUFACTURED IN LONDON FROM THE FINEST QUALITY BRIAR ROOT.

RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FINISH AND COOL SMOKING.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

SEE THAT EACH PIPE IS STAMPED BARLING'S MARK.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay. DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Bahadurji continued yesterday the cross-examination of Lady Ali Shah In the course of which she said that it was not usual to observe mourning for forty days when death occurs in the family. Mourning was observed for seven days and on the seventh day they were out of mourning. On the occasion of Hassan Ali Shah's death the mourning was over by the seventh day. The usual way in which mourning is observed is that the relations who assemble remain in the house during the period of mourning. Mourning was observed for seven days by the usual "Fateh Khan" ceremony being performed for three days. The practice among the Persians is to go on the seventh day to the grave of the deceased. On the seventh day when the mourning was over, every one assembled returned to their respective homes. The statement that mourning used to be observed for one year after the death of Hassan Ali was false; so also the statement that no festivities were held for one year after the death of an important member of the family. In the time of Hassan Ali, it was he who decided which member of the family was to live in a particular house. He did not do this in consultation with the elder members of the family Jangi Shah lived in house 15. Hassan Ali must have ordered it. When she arrived in Bombay she saw Jangi Shah occupying that house. Jangi Shah's mother told witness in the course of a conversation that Hassan Ali had given orders that Jangi Shah should occupy that house. Similarly Jalal Shah occupied a house under the orders of Hassan Ali, Akbar Shah lived in the same house as Hassan Ali. After the death of Hassan Ali, members of the family continued to occupy the same houses as before, under the orders of Ali Shah. Three persons, Janji Shah, Akbar Shah and Moochil Shah came to Ali Shah and took orders to occupy houses. She was present on that occasion. They all came together at the same time to the house where Ali Shah was staying. Akbar Shah asked "what orders will you give regarding my residence," to which Ali Shah replied, "live where you are living." The same reply was given to the other two. After the death of Ali Shah members of the family continued to occupy the same houses by order of the witness. Every member of the family who occupied a house or part of the house came to the witness for orders. Bibi Saheb did not take any orders for the house. She came to the witness once with regard to her allowance which was eventually increased. It was six years ago. That was not the only occasion, but Bibi Saheb used to come to the witness when there was need for any order to be obtained from the witness. After her son took charge, the various members of the family continued to occupy their respective residences. That was by the order of her son. She was not present when those orders were given, but as a rule she managed the estate and gave orders. Her son had given the names of those who had applied to him for orders.

The Judge: Did you ever give the formal charge of the estate to your son or he simply assisted you? All the affairs relating to the household were in my hands.

The Judge: Who has the regulation as to occupation of residences? This was 11 or 12 years ago.

Continuing witness said that if any allowances is to be increased or any money given, that was done by her son. He was also in charge of all regulations connected with residences. She had charge of the rest of domestic affairs. Witness then gave the names of the members of family who had applied to her son's orders for residences. They were Akbar Shah, Shamsuddin Shah, and Moochil Shah. Akbar Shah went to her son because he wanted a room to be built in the house where he lived. Witness then explained how the two others went to Aga Khan and took orders as to their residences.

Questioned as to whether the widow of Mustafakhan sided with her son, witness said she was a good and honest person who would side with no body. Mustafakhan's son was sent by her son to join the Cadet Corps, but witness did not know if she was grateful for this. After her arrival in India, witness found that there were several members of the family receiving cash allowances, but she did not know how they were fixed. Hassan Ali Shah did not consult her in fixing the allowances. In Hassan Ali Shah's time, whoever applied got allowances. Strangers also got allowances. Witness said that she cannot give the name of a single individual who applied for allowance and was refused. Once after the death of Hassan Ali, who were in receipt of allowances made representations to Ali Shah to continue their allowances. Witness had seen the writing of those who had applied in writing for a continuance of their allowance. This representation was made about twenty days after the death of Hassan Ali. This was told to the witness by her husband.

Further hearing then adjourned.

About four and a quarter millions has been drawn from the gold reserve fund during the past ten weeks in order to steady exchange.

MAGISTRATE'S POWERS OF CONFISCATION.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an application for revision in a case against Karsondas Kalidas, who was convicted along with others by the Second Class Magistrate at Viramgaum, of gaming in a common gaming house, and was fined Rs. 75 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Markand N. Mehta appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader, Mr. G. S. Rao, for the Crown.

An appeal from the magistrate's order was heard by Mr. J. Sladen, District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, who, in his finding, said a preliminary objection was raised on behalf of the accused that it was the duty of the prosecution to have proved that there were good grounds for the issue of a special warrant and that the conviction should be reversed on this ground, because the issue of the warrant under the Gambling Act placed the accused in a different position from that in an ordinary case owing to the presumption against them in section 7. The Inspector, Megha, stated before the lower court that he received information and enquired carefully into it before he asked the District Superintendent of Police for the search warrant. He declined to give the source of his information; and in Mr. Sladen's opinion, quite rightly. The responsibility for issuing the special warrant rested with the officer who issued it, and the presumption against the accused under section 7 came into effect only when the instruments of gaming were found in consequence of the search. In this case, there was clear evidence that dice and cards were found, and therefore the burden of proving that the place was not a gaming house was rightly placed upon the appellants. The other arguments addressed to Mr. Sladen were that the accused Allarakh, who was granted a pardon, must be considered an accomplice; and his evidence in consequence must be treated with great care; that the persons of the complainant and the "panch" were not properly searched; that the "panch" did not consist of persons from the locality; and that only three witnesses for the prosecution were examined. It was urged for the prosecution that, if Allarakh's evidence were omitted altogether, there was sufficient to prove that the place was a common gaming house, and that there was not a shadow of suspicion that the case was got up. It had been urged for the defence that the sentences passed on the different accused, nine in all, were excessive, and that the magistrate had no just cause for varying the amount of the fines. Mr. Sladen thought it was a pity that a sentence of imprisonment was not inflicted. The sentence did not appear to be excessive and was upheld by Mr. Sladen. The only further point was with regard to the magistrate's order of confiscation. He wrote that "the money and other articles" that were used for gaming should be forfeited. Mr. Sladen remarked that the magistrate should have stated definitely in his finding what money and which articles were confiscated. It appeared that accused No. 7 was found concealed in a room upstairs, on a floor higher than the room in which the majority of the gamblers were arrested. Near the place his coat and jacket were found hanging up, containing Rs 48-12-3 in cash, some private papers in his name, and a silver watch and chain. Also in a nook adjoining the room where the arrests were made a gold bracelet and a silver belt were found. These were in a heap of cotton husks. It seemed to Mr. Sladen that not only should the room in which the arrests of the majority were made, but the other rooms in the house which were visited by the police in their search, should be included in the term gaming house. The bracelet and belt thus became liable to seizure under section 8 of the Act. Such things are not ordinarily carried about and their obvious concealment made it practically certain that they had been brought there in connection with the gambling. Mr. Sladen therefore directed their confiscation and sale. Again, the magistrate had ordered that one quarter of the value of the confiscated articles should be given to the Superintendent of Police for the purpose of rewarding the police and the informer. Nothing was said in the Act about rewards to the police though section 11 specifically mentions payment to an informer. Under this section, therefore, no reward could be given to the police by the Magistrate. One-fourth of the value of the confiscated articles might be paid to the Superintendent of Police for rewarding an informer or informers, and if the money was not required for this purpose, it should be returned to the court and credited to Government.

The Chief Justice, in giving the Court's decision, said this application was made to them in their revisional jurisdiction, and it had been admitted for the consideration of the question whether a bracelet and a belt found in a house raided by the police, under the warrant of the District Superintendent, under section 6 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887, were properly confiscated by the magistrate under section 8 of that Act. The magistrate's powers of confiscation extended to all articles seized; and to see what articles might be seized, the Court had to turn to section 6, clause C which gives power to the police to seize all articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found in the house raided under the warrant. Now, the magistrate had found that the bracelet and belt which he had confiscated were brought into the house in connection with gaming. He had also held that the whole of the house must be treated as, and included in the term common gaming house. He had therefore found the facts which were necessary to entitle him to exercise his jurisdiction under section 8 in respect of the bracelet and belt. Their Lordships, therefore, in their revisional jurisdiction, finding that he had committed no error of law, must conform to their practice and decline to interfere.

SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Mr. C. H. Setelwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Fardunji Hormusji stood charged with misappropriation and falsification of accounts. Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister, appeared for the complainant Jehangir Sorabji, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia defended the accused. The circumstances under which the complainant was made have already been reported in these colums. The Magistrate held that there was not sufficient evidence to make out a *prima facia* case against the accused. The statement made by the accused sufficiently explained matters. His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Marute Rama, a Hindu, was charged with escaping from lawful custody. It appeared that the accused was placed before the Magistrate on a charge of theft, the case was adjourned and the accused was remanded. When he was handcuffed and being removed he slipped off the handcuffs and ran away. He was arrested, however, before he had gone a few yards. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE COURT.

THE "VIHARI" SEDITION CASE.

Accused Sentenced.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, editor, printer and publisher of the "Vihari," a Marathi newspaper, was charged under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection against His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. Mr. F. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Prosecution and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader defended the accused.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate in giving his decision said:

The accused is charged that he on or about the 13th day of April 1908 at Bombay by words intended to be read, brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt, or excited or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, by publishing in a vernacular newspaper entitled the "Vihari," of which he was the printer and publisher, verses headed "Awakening," and that he thereby committed an offence under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

The fact that the accused published the verses is not disputed. The question is therefore the intention with which they were published.

The accused in his written statement says that the object of his newspaper is firstly "to bring about the industrial and political regeneration of India and the gradual attainment by Indians of Swaraj, i. e., Self-Government as obtaining in the British Colonies," and secondly "to educate public opinion for that consummation," that one of the means by which this object is sought to be carried out is to present to the readers the lives of great men of all nations who have raised their country and mankinds in various ways and to reproduce their thoughts, opinions and writings.

It is pointed out by the accused that the heading to the verses which runs "Herein is embodied the exhortation by means of which Mazzini roused Italy" does not mention India, and that the entire poem does not contain a single passage in which India or Indian circumstances are specifically referred to.

The absence of a specific reference to India will not, however, protect the accused from liability under the section if it was his intention by means of verses purporting to refer to Italy to bring into hatred or to excite disaffection towards the Government of India. A learned judge in England has observed: "The inuendo is the weapon of the practised libeller and the publication of libels and the publication of seditious matter have many features in common." Mr. Talyarkhan does not contend that there ever was an exhortation delivered by Mazzini in the form of the verses published by the accused. What he contends is that accused has strung together in the form of a poem sentiments which can be found in Mazzini's life and writings. Taking into consideration the time and circumstances in which the poem was published, the previous articles published in the "Vihari" on December 30th and April 6th while accused was editor, in which it is written "Although you may not possess a fearless heart to do your duty still others will come forward to achieve the desired (goal) on the battlefield," "The ray of this incantation of sun-like, Mazzini who is well versed in the science of politics will impart heavenly and loving joy to the enthusiastic lotus-like patriot," "A worm living in hell is happy there, indeed it perceives harm in nectar, the children of the Aryas feel similarly, in a state of subjection, friends, bow to the land of the Aryas;" taking also into consideration the statements contained in accused's pamphlet on the life of Mustafa Kamel Pacha in which the following passages occur: "As in Egypt this rule is deemed oppressive and unjust, so in India too it is regarded in a similar light," "It is a general rule that the awakening that can be created by means of vernacular newspapers is ten times of what is created by lectures," I think there cannot be the slightest doubt that the real object of the accused, when he published the "Awakening" in which the persons addressed are referred to as "persecuted," "ruled-over by a cruel King and put to shame even by the dust which rises in the eyes of those who strike it with their feet" and exhorted to die on the battlefield, was to bring into hatred and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and that the heading to the verses, as pointed out by the learned Public Prosecutor, was a mere blind.

If further evidence were required it is, I think, forthcoming in the discovery in accused's possession of a pamphlet relating to the secret organisation of Russians and the methods adopted by them in organising a Revolution. I convict the accused.

Mr. Desai here asked his Worship to deal with the accused under Section 108. It was the accused's first offence: a warning would suffice. The accused might also be bound over. Looking also to the accused's age, he thought a warning would suffice.

Mr. Bowen asked for an exemplary punishment being given to the accused. Section 108 did not apply here. Section 562 could apply, but there were no extenuating circumstances in the present case.

The Magistrate: As it appears to me to have been a grave offence committed with cunning and deliberation, I sentence the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BRAHMIN IN TROUBLE.

Bound Over.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Jones charged Vinayak Sadashiv Dandvati *alias* Amboliker, a graduate in Arts of the University of Bombay, a Brahmin, with attempting to cheat, or in the alternative, with begging.

It appeared from evidence that on the 18th May last the accused went to the Taj Mahal Hotel and asked Mr. D. G. Herbert for alms. He showed Mr. Herbert a copy of an alleged certificate which purported to state that he (the accused) was collecting subscriptions for a patient who was in the hospital Mr. Herbert's suspicions being aroused, he took the accused to the Manager of the hotel who informed the police and the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he had a wife and three children to maintain but as he was suffering from paralysis he could not work and had therefore to collect subscriptions for them. He was, he further said, related to Dr. Chintaman S. Dandvate, Hospital Assistant in the Dufferin Hospital, Raipura, Baroda, and that the certificate was given him by Dr. Dandvate. The evidence of Dr. Dandvate was taken on commission, who said that the accused was his brother, but he had never given him the certificate. The Magistrate convicted the accused of the offence of attempting to cheat, and ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

OLD LACE.

The Court gown represents one of the most appropriate occasions for the turning of old lace to good account, and many priceless treasures which have been hoarded for centuries in cedar-lined, cases are never allowed to be unearthed from their fragrant seclusion except on the great occasion of a presentation or "attendance." One of the loveliest specimens of rare old dentelle which appeared at the recent Court was that which was worn by Mrs. Burton, whose gown was designed and carried out by Mme. Elsmere 148, Bromptonroad, W. Pale La France pink taffetas covered with a veiling of shot gold and rose tissue forms the basis of the gown in question, the glittering threads of the fabric being partially dimmed by the coat or overdress of priceless Honiton guipure, the bold and delicate pattern of which stands out as sharply defined as fret work, and shows gleams of the gold like shafts of sunshine between its meshes. Below the lace coat occurs a wide flounce of La France pink tulle, bordered just above the hem with a trailing spray of full-blown roses in gold tissue, while the space between the scalloped fronts of the coat is bridged over with roses and buds, the lace bands over the shoulders as well as the gathered tulle vest being edged with gauffered gold Malines, while a row of tiny gold roses is incorporated. Little puffs of pink tulle covered with Honiton guipure and veiled with handkerchief flounces of the same dentelle slashed up to the shoulders, and caught together with roses and buds, complete the effect, while the long train of pure white satin which is lined with shell pink shows an entirely original scheme, being caught into the waist, behind, and slit up from thence, while the ends are crossed in the centre and fastened on each shoulder. A mellow drapery of old lace floats from one shoulder, and ripples to the hem of the skirt, while on the other side a huge clump of Malmaison carnations gives distinction to the scheme.

THE SHIRT WAIST.

The little frock known on the other side of the Atlantic as the "shirt-waist" costume, and which is innocent of any doublure, and is built on severely simple lines, is almost an article of faith with the couturier at the present moment. Most women are laying in a stock of these indispensable little garments, which are fashioned for the most part of coarse linen or cotton of the "paillasse" description, in a large blue and white or red and white check, and piped with plain blue or red material to match, the skirts being perfectly plain with deep hems for washing purposes, while the bodices are either made in the style of a shirt with a gauffered double frill of the same material down the front, or are trimmed with bands of coarse yak or torchon lace worked in blue or red washing thread and cut into mitres finished with tassels of the same.

MR. A. C. BENSON ON SHYNESS.

In the "Cornhill Magazine" this month Mr. A. C. Benson discourses on Shyness, which he had no doubt is "one of the old primitive, aboriginal qualities that lurk in human nature," which ought to have been but has not been uprooted by civilisation. Of course there is the person who has never known shyness and who always says that it is "all self-consciousness," and comes from thinking about one's self. Of such was Tennison, who recommended thinking of the stellar spaces as a cure for shyness and of such, also, was the lady who recommended a shy girl to think of Eternity. Mr. Benson seems to have been sufficiently a prey to shyness himself not to believe much in these remedies.

DIVERSITIES OF SHYNESS.

There is, first, the shyness of childhood, he says; then that of adolescence, which has often a certain charm; and there is also often the shyness of adult life:—

The shyness of early youth is a thing which springs from an intense desire to delight, and impress, and interest other people, from wanting to play a far larger and brighter part in the lives of everyone else than anyone in the world plays in anyone else's life.

"I am sure," concludes the writer, "that the one way to train young people out of the miseries of shyness is for older people never to snub them in public, or make them appear in the light of a fool. A merciless elder who inflicts a public mortification is terribly unassailable and impregnable."

THE SHY ADULT.

The shy person, if he will only observe others, thinking what they may like asking the right questions, and saying the right things, may be not merely not unpopular, but highly popular. On the other hand, if he takes refuge in the critical and fastidious attitude, he may be a social terror, like an elderly relative instanced by the writer, who was a man of wide interests and accurate information, but a perfect terror in the circle. He was too shy to mingle in general talk, but sat with an air of acute observation, with a dry smile playing over his face; later on, when the circle diminished, it pleased him to retail the incautious statements made by various members of the party, and correct them with much acerbity. There are few things more terrific than a man who is both speechless and distinguished. I have known several such, and their presence lies like a blight over the most cheerful party.

Rabbits having of late increased in numbers so enormously in the northern portion of the Isle of Man as to constitute a menace to agriculture, the House of Keys have passed a Bill having for its object the abolition of the pest. The Bill empowers occupiers of land to carry a gun without licence for the destruction of rabbits, and to authorise other persons to carry guns without licence for a like purpose. An amendment applying a similar provision to rooks was also carried.

James Braid, who has been playing at the top of his form this year, has again won the Open Golf Championship at Prestwick, with a record score of 291, the previous best being Harry Vardon's 300, in 1903. Braid first won the Open Championship in 1901, since when he has won it three times, viz in 1904, 1905 and again this year. Last year there was sore trial and tribulation in sporting circles at Home owing to the fact that Great Britain's superiority in sport was being successfully challenged and her Championship wrested from her by Colonials, Americans and foreigners. One of the most galling defeats was the victory of the Frenchman, Arnaud Massy, in the Open Golf Championship. He was immediately tackled by two or three of the leading British golfers who entered for the French Open Championship, but there Massy again held his own. This year Massy has several times been defeated by the leading players at Home including Braid and Harry Vardon. The Open Championship has only three times been won by an amateur, once by Mr. John Ball (Jnr.) and twice by Mr. H. H. Hilton.

AWFUL SUFFERING OF LITTLE BOY

Bad Sores Spread All Over His Head—Grew Worse Under Doctor's Care—Cuticura Effects Perfect Cure, Bringing Relief with First Set.

FATHER RECOMMENDS CUTICURA TO EVERY ONE

"When my little boy was about four years old (he is now about six and a half years) a spot appeared on the side of his face just under the ear. After a time it broke and spread further down, so I took him to a doctor as soon as it appeared. He was under his orders for about three or four months when he was much worse. Seeing in a paper a Cuticura advertisement I went and got a complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, the Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Resolvent. I took him away from the doctors and gave him these Cuticura Remedies. I used two large bottles of Resolvent, five tablets of Cuticura Soap, and two or three tins of Cuticura Ointment. From the first bottle he began to mend and before he had finished the two he was wholly mended. About twelve months after he broke out again at the back of the neck and it spread all over the head. I had one large and two small bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, three tins of Cuticura Ointment, and four tablets of Cuticura Soap before I got it mended. I think it took me about three months each time. It is now about eighteen months since he was ill, and it has not broken out again, so I think he is all right now, thanks to Cuticura. I always recommend Cuticura wherever I can, and I will always have pleasure in answering any inquiries. R. Scarth, 25 Newport Rd., Middlesborough, York, June 24, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, and bandage the feet lightly in old soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., U.S.A. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

TO H.M. THE KING.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

"RED SEAL"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

What a lot of good things may be made for the tea-table by the aid of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The Sure Raising Powder

Light, crisp loaves, delicious cakes, tarts, pies, scones.

And the process is so simple, too!

One part of "Paisley Flour" to eight parts of ordinary flour suffices. Just try it.

Don't use any other raising agent, though.

MARTIN'S SAPIOL & STEEL PILLS

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited, which may run years from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Edwards' "Harlene" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "Harlene" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name

Address

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

A Durable, Washable, Sanitary Distemper

FOR THE INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF

HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, THEATRES, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRIVATE HOUSES, &c., &c.

Suitable for NEW or DAMP WALLS. ABSOLUTELY FREE from SMELL.

ASPINALL'S WAPICTI

Wapicti is a Powerful Antiseptic Paint, and does not furnish a culture ground for germs.

WAPICTI covers twice the surface that is coated by an equal weight of Oil Paint. Contains no poisonous white lead. Dries much quicker yet equally as durable as oil paint at less cost. Suitable for all climates. Two coats of WAPICTI produce a superior effect to three coats of oil and one coat of finishing paint.

Manufactured by
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, LTD., New Cross, LONDON.

Full Particulars and Samples from
TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PLEASANT WORK THAT PAYS

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 30 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 52, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

THE KING'S PRESCRIPTION

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over fifty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up, Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, Eng.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), W. Watson & Co., Ewart and Co., Mathew and Co., Thomson & Stephen, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.), Lee Kum & Co., Lall Motta, Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bullimore & Co., G. Aaronson & Co., 70 Clive Street, and Esplar Bath Depot. CALCUTTA—J. B. Fowler & Co. DELHI—L. Sarabai & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. RANGOON—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—P. Rodrigo and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

BANGALORE—
LUCKNOW—

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, F.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—
47 and 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S CIGARETTES

DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905.

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),

RETAIL AGENTS :—D. MERWAN & CO.

BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

WANTED—Diabetes of any stage is cured Positive and Absolute by our Steel Mixture, a God-send to the "Hopeless." A few days' trial to tell its curative power. Happiest result everywhere. Price Re. 4. Supplied from the MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and in large stock as :—

Long Cloth, Domettie, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Bunkut Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakta, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Dusters, Tinsel Cloth, Sind, Hunting Cloth, Khaddar Cloth, Bed Ticklings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Cargets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Stockings, Ties, Socks, Burrawy (Fancy & Merino Knitted, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have ready supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, *Salesman,*

GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.

BRANCHES :—Hirjeem Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Sumsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Markets, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply only to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

Bengal Surveyors:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Tramlines and Mains, DENISON & Co.,
Hanuman Street, Fort.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Creed, or Caste.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

FOR

Cool and Comfort

use only

B. E. C. FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.,

WORKS AND OFFICES,

9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000

HEAD OFFICE :
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA, *Managing Director.*

BLUTHNER

PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World.

Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

A specific cure for Cough Cold, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia. Nearly thirty years past; yet nothing has displaced it. It is tasty. Children drink it willingly.

Per Bottle, Ans. 12 and Rs. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, Shaikh Memon St., BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,

Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK

of all kinds for

MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,

Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special," Rs. 2-12 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 4-12 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1908.

CALCUTTA IN DANGER.

MR. C. S. MIDDLEMISS, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, in a new number of the Records of his department, publishes a scientific review of the two Calcutta earthquakes of 1906, which will not form altogether pleasurable reading for men interested in building property in the Eastern capital. They are to have more—a fact for the consideration of the Committee of the Victoria Memorial after they have disposed of the possibilities of the building sinking into the sand. During the latter part of the year 1906 Calcutta and the neighbouring parts of the Gangetic delta experienced two smart earthquake shocks, one on the 29th September and the other on the 6th December. "Unlike the great earthquake of 1897 and others which have been periodically been felt in Calcutta, but which originated away in the hilly areas to the north-east," writes Mr. Middlemiss, "these two shocks were much more local in their manifestations and must have had their origins either within the delta or under it. Although doing comparatively little damage, the latter especially, their significance lies in the conclusion that either the delta itself, or the substructure of hard strata underlying it, is still capable of generating occasional earthquakes and cannot be regarded as having attained that degree of stability and immunity from shocks so desirable in the neighbourhood of an important centre such as Calcutta." Earthquakes having a local origin of this kind, though they have not been experienced during recent years, were more common between 1845 and 1869, when fourteen were recorded. The more prominent of these two earthquakes, the former, in view of the fact that it caused slight damage to many Calcutta buildings, was deemed of sufficient importance for the issue of earthquake forms to officials and others within the affected area. Information was duly furnished by the parties referred to and is now summarised by Mr. Middlemiss.

The area of the felt shock in September included the districts of Calcutta, the 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hugli Bardwan, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur, Pabna, Rajshahi, Murshidabad and Birbhum and parts of Midnapur, Bankura and Tippera districts—an area of about fifty thousand square miles. The Geological Department has the most complete evidence regarding the shock from Calcutta, which was shown to have been perhaps as severely shaken as any part of the affected area. Mr. Middlemiss, therefore, takes Calcutta as the centre and works round in circles, applying, as far as may be, the Rossi-Forel scale to intensities. It may be thought and commented on by some, observes Mr. Middlemiss, that his details are a monotonous series of uninteresting and frequently similarly expressed experiences. "This is in a great measure true; but the reason for putting them on record is to be found in the fact that they are the only evidence we have or can ever have of a shock which came very near to being disastrous to the chief town in British India. If not recorded now, their details must pass into oblivion, since the evanescent character of most earthquake effects always precludes resurvey of an area affected by a seismic disturbance." Mr. Middlemiss abandons the idea of attempting to draw any inferences as to the velocity of the transmission of the wave; the absence of the necessary data also precludes any inferences as to the acceleration or other elements of the wave motion.

But the collected details show that the earthquake sound was of the usual character. From the low pitch of its note, somewhere mar the pitch of audibility, it was natural to expect that at no single locality would there be unanimous testimony as to its having been heard. Such unanimity is seldom found away from the epicentral area of a very great earthquake. In the case of this earthquake the positive statements of those who heard a sound are never more than about equal in number to the statements of those who either did not hear it or did not mention it at all, but there was clearly a proportionate diminution of sound with the distance from the more central area. The centrum lay "somewhere beneath the central elongated area which coincides roughly with the course of the Bhagirathi river down to its junction with the Hugli river." As to the cause of the earthquake Mr. Middlemiss judiciously writes: "When it is remembered that over the whole area a great thickness of the alluvial soil of the delta entirely conceals the arrangement of the solid rocks below, it will be readily understood that, although many lines of weakness may be supposed to exist beneath the epicentral area, it is impossible to point to any that are definitely known." The second earthquake is believed to have had its origin somewhere near that of September. It did no calculable harm, while the former did, and in connection with our remark concerning the Victoria Memorial Hall we may add, with a view to inducing the trustees to consider the desirability of transferring the site of their project to Bombay, that the destructive earthquake smashed fourteen bottles of wine in the show-cases of the Industrial section of the Indian Museum, overturned bottles containing syrup, chutney and even tea, cracked the wall of the Art Gallery in two places and damaged the recently erected walls on each side of King Thebaw's throne. As Mr. Middlemiss truly observes, either the delta itself, or the substructure of hard strata underlying it, is still capable of generating occasional earthquakes and cannot be regarded as having attained that degree of stability and immunity from shocks so desirable in the neighbourhood of an important centre such as Calcutta.

ON SPENDING SUNDAY.

THE subject of how to spend Sunday finds many to dispute on its merits, and only slowly is that which is termed the Rational party gaining converts from the keen controversialists to its point of view that modern customs demand different treatment from those of a generation ago. The great place which recreation must take in life has only lately been sufficiently recognised and one must deal with the matter from all points of view to endeavour to discuss how far out of proportion are the various views held. It is possible that the importance of the lighter side of life is now being exaggerated and that undue prominence is being given to sports and pastimes. The reaction however is only the result of altered conditions and as a writer has put it the modern Sunday is the result of locomotion, not of irreligion. This has been accomplished in two ways. By increasing the speed and strain of life, locomotion and all that it implies has increased the need for relaxation, the while that it has provided the means for obtaining it. The strain of work is not measured by its duration, but by its pace: the greater the strain the greater the need for recreation, using that word in the sense of rebuilding the tissues. While work moved slowly the wear and tear was comparatively small, the wastage to be repaired was slight, the desire for change was moderate, and all the more because the opportunities for change were scanty. With new methods for annihilating time and distance came a vast change in the factors of existence. The pace and strain of life increased, the desire for relief grew and means of gratifying that desire were multiplied. The Sunday divided between church going and dozing over an improving book no longer gave the necessary change; rest was found to consist not in repose but in variety of action. Then men were driven to the river, or the road, or the golf-links, not by diminished reverence for sacred things, but by an increased necessity for air and exercise and change.

An interesting experiment is now being made at Surbiton in direct answer to Sunday pleasure seekers. To many the river, the golf links, the country in any form are possible only on Sunday. To enjoy them means, for the majority of town livers who are chiefly concerned, being away from home and the service provided for those who are in holiday attire has proved that the prime cause of Sunday recreation is not irreligion. Having accepted this fact the "Outlook" in a recent article, goes one step further. By the formation of the Territorial Army, it says, the responsibility of the citizens for the protection of his country has been restored to the position it occupied until the institution of a Standing Army. In those days the duty of every citizen to perfect himself in the use of arms was enforced by law and Sunday was the day selected for his exercises on the village green. If this was done in puritanical days why should not the rifle ranges be open on Sunday? Sunday shooting, concludes the "Outlook," need not be compulsory. It ought not to be compulsory. "The employment of Sunday is entirely a matter for the private conscience so that while Sunday shooting may be good if it approve itself to the individual. It may be bad if practised against the conscience, But it does seem to be wasteful to have the rifle-ranges of the country closed against practice while the river is flocked with boats and the golf-links are crowded. Were they open, a spirit of self-denial might even be encouraged. There would doubtless be many who might possibly prefer a round at Sunningdale, or to bask under the shade of Cliveden Woods, and who yet would make the journey to Bisley because they felt it to be a duty. As it is, they are debarred from the exercise, they are not diverted to church, they simply have to seek other forms of recreation, valuable indeed in their curative processes, but not possessing the same direct value to the country." A thing is not wrong because it is practically useful. Sunday recreation, harmless because it is simply amusing, would not become sinful because it was directed towards a national object. But putting tho right or wrong of the modern methods of spending Sunday aside, they must be recognised as firmly established, and to establish Sunday shooting is but to direct them into a useful channel.

THE CASE OF ABUL KHALIK.

TOWARDS the end of last year Abul Khalik, Police Head Constable in the Larkana District of Sind, was told off to make investigations in a case of simple theft. He accepted a bribe from the guilty party and for this, an offence under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, he was tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Mehar and being clearly convicted, was sentenced to the ridiculously inadequate penalty of two months' simple imprisonment. Mr. C. M. Baker, however, the District Magistrate of Larkana, in the exercise of an excellent discretion, reported the case to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and that Court, under Section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code, issued notice to the convict to show cause why the sentence passed upon him by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Mehar, should not be enhanced. At the hearing Mr. Isardass, Barrister-at-Law, urged that the twenty-six years' service of the convict should be taken into account in mitigation of the offence. The Court however held that this was rather an aggravation. "If a Police Officer of the standing of this man could not be trusted to investigate a simple case of theft without taking bribes, there would be no security whatever for the detection of crime or the administration of justice. The purity of the Police Force was a matter of such vital importance to the community that a case of corruption could not be passed over with a nominal sentence." The Court therefore enhanced the sentence by the addition of ten months' rigorous imprisonment. It will be noted that the Indian gentlemen concerned (the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Mehar and the Barrister) took an entirely different view from that of the European Magistrate and Judges. The former know what is "dustoor" and they face facts boldly without any simulation of "unctuous rectitude," and in consequence they do not see the justice of of punishing the man severely, even though he has been foolish enough to be found out. The Europeans concerned, however, though they probably know as much about the "dustoor" of the country as can be learned by any one living twenty years out here, decline absolutely to acquiesce in the Indian view, and demand standards of probity such as are expected West of Suez. We cannot but think that their view is best in the interests of India; without such views fairness and justice could never have gained their present foothold, uncertain and insecure though it may be, in the administration of the country. The case is a microcosm of the eternal conflict of ideas between East and West and gives one food for reflection.

THE "VIHARI" CASE.

THE sentence of the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Vihari" is not a jot too heavy and we heartily endorse both the finding and sentence inflicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The defence set up that the "exhortation by means of which Mazzini roused Italy" had no application to India was as weak as could possibly have been offered. It is an old trick of the "Vihari" to take poems and utilise them for seditious purposes. On the former occasion the "Vihari" offended it was not by the misuse of Mazzini, but through the medium of a poem by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. On this the Editor preached that India had fallen into slavery and that the ultimate means of acquiring independence was by the sword. There was very little difference between the two articles in style and purpose and it is particularly fitting that the sentences should also resemble each other.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Viceroy and Countess Minto return on Monday from Mashobra, where they have been spending the week-end.

THE Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday issued warrants against 22 mail carters, of the Post Office for refusing to work.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Sachin accompanied by five followers arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the Ahmedabad Mail. His Highness has left for Poona where during his stay he will be a guest of His Excellency The Governor at Government House, Ganeshkind. His Highness will probably return to Sachin early in July.

MR. A. H. S. ASTON, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday sentenced Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, editor, printer and publisher of the "Vihari," a Marathi newspaper, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of sedition under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. His Worship said that it appeared to him to have been a grave offence committed with cunning and deliberation.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE TRIANGULAR CRICKET SCHEME.

Unpatriotic Golfers.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

ATHLETICS.

To the average sportsman the results of the Olympic Trial Games at the Stadium, on Saturday, must be a trifle disappointing. With three exceptions, the winning performances were nothing to rejoice over, and if they represented our full strength, the British Isles would cut a poor figure next July. The trials, however, were promoted with an idea of assisting the election committee to discover talent and as several new men have come to the front, the fixture has been well justified. Many noted, athletes were absentees, as their selection, of course, was a certainty. The greatest discovery was H. A. Wilson and while the Hallamshire Harrier showed a good performance when winning the Salford Harriers two miles scratch race early in the spring, no one thought he was such a brilliant "miler." To run 1,500 metres in 3 mins. 50 4/5 secs. is a really fine performance, the previous best being 4 mins. 5 2/5 secs. by J. D. Lightbody at St. Louis in 1904 and who beat McGough and others at Athens in 1906. Allowing Wilson 20 secs. for the extra 120 yards to complete the mile, this makes him out a good 4mins. 20secs. man and he ought to go close for the Championship. F. C. Knott was second in 4mins. 3secs., while E. V. Loney got home in 4mins. 5 1/5 secs., which made some wonder if the distance was correct. The officials measured the course after the games and as we have heard nothing to the contrary, it is assumed everything was O. K.

ANOTHER "LITTLE UN."

A feature of the games was the fine showing of little men. The runners had not gone far in the five miles, when the easy style of a dapper little chap, wearing number 18, induced the writer to consult his programme to see who it was. The runner in question was E. R. Voight, of the Manchester A. C., and he just managed to beat A. J. Robertson after a splendid finish in the good time of 25mins. 26 2/5secs. Considering this is the first time Voight has run the distance on the track, he shapes like a champion. He is not much known here, but he used to run three years ago, but then went away and was out of England for a couple of years. Both he and Wilson are decided acquisitions and they should prove equal to beating all over-seas athletes in the 1,500 metres and 5 miles races.

Turning to other events, the reappearance of H E. Holding, the old Oxford half-miler, is satisfactory and he will be of great service to Just of Cambridge. The return to form of C. E Lamer also gave genuine satisfaction and the nice manner the Brighton policeman strode out in the walk,—when beating E. J. Webb, the 7 miles champion,—was pleasing. Still another ex-champion in Arthur Russell of Walsall accounted for the steeplechase and he won comfortably, thanks to his superiority over the water and hurdles. The field events served to show that had the association and clubs shown enterprise by promoting discus and javelin throwing, standing, jumping, etc. during the past two seasons, we should probably have discovered some champions. As it is, the performance of L. H. G. Stafford of Kingston, a novice, in clearing 4 ft. 8½ inches and 10 ft 1 inch in the standing high and long jumps is distinctly promising. So also in the hop step and jump, in which the winner (M. D. Dineen) did 44ft. 4½ inches.

On the same day as the English Olympic Trials Lieut Wyndham Halswell won the Scottish 400 metres Olympic Trial at Glasgow in 50 2/5 secs. and also won the 600 yards handicap from scratch in 1 min. 12 1/2 secs. This points to his having got rid of his leg trouble and if he remains sound, he ought to go very close. A break down to Halswell would seriously mar our prospects, both for the 400 metres and relay race, as unless we can find a man to do 48 4/5 for the 400 metres (437·2 yards) our prospects will not be good. The French Trials, by the way, have served to show M. Faillot to advantage and on Sunday he did 49 secs. for 400 metres.

Candidates for Olympic honours are now commencing to arrive and a small contingent of healthy looking South Africans reached London in time to see the Olympic Games, where W. A. Shee, of the Salford Harriers and Port Elizabeth, was waiting to receive them. Home athletes are best acquainted with C. Hefferon, the famous Orange River Colony stayer, who is expected to do well in the distance events. He is really English by birth and has also put in some years in Canada, so is a very cosmopolitan athlete. South Africa's best distance man, however, will probably prove to be W. A. Shee of the Salford Harriers, who has a birth qualification to run for South Africa. He is a good runner and equal to 20 mins. for four miles. Of the other athletes who have arrived, Duffy of the Transvaal ought to show up well in the 400 metres, but we at home are most anxious to see Walker of Natal, certainly one of the best sprinters the British Empire can claim at present.

UNPATRIOTIC GOLFERS.

The real patriot sinks all party difference in time of war and it is a great pity our leading golfers are not blessed with the same nature. Led by J. L. Low (of Scotland) most of the prominent players boycotted the Olympic Golf contests, which have been abandoned in consequence. Even though they could not see eye to eye with those in charge of the competition, most people will be pained and surprised to find the cracks were not sportsmen enough to sink their differences when the Empire's reputation is at stake. As it is, the boycott means the loss of two Olympic victories to the British Isles, while the boycotters have lost the respect of all real patriots and sportsmen.

INTERNATIONAL ROWING.

The victory of a Thames Rowing Club four over the Royal Sport Nautique de Gand crew at the International Regatta, held at Amsterdam last Sunday, is satisfactory. Three of the men in the beaten crew rowed in the winning Grand Challenge Cup crew in 1907 or the previous year, which testifies to the ability of the Thames men. Harry Blackstaffe also showed to advantage in the sculling event, the evergreen Vesta man beating same good oarsmen.

BOXING.

"Tiger" Smith displayed all his old gameness in his contest with Tom Thomas at the National Sporting Club on Monday but he is not so young as he once was and met his master. Smith was knocked down in the third round and four times in the 63secs. which the fourth round lasted before he was beaten, The winner has a hard punch and will still further distinguish himself. Welshmen, by the way, are to the fore in the boxing world just now as, besides the two under notice there is Driscoll of Cardiff, while though he hails from Birmingham his name indicates that Owen Moran is of Welsh extraction.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET SCHEME.

It is disappointing to find Australia opposed to Mr. A. Bailey's Triangular Cricket Tournament Scheme. It is assumed that the Colonials are doubtful of it would pay and this is no doubt the chief stumbling block. It is certainly asking the British public to undertake a lot, nevertheless the writer believes the nine matches would all have drawn well had the scheme been carried through. It is not generally believed here that the idea is finished with, and Mr. Bailey has by no means abandoned the idea. The next question will be whether South Africa or Australia will send a team to England in 1909.

WARNER'S FINE BATTING.

"Plum" Warner looks like being right among the leading batsmen this season, and he will have strong claims when the next English representative team is chosen. He tops the batting average table at present with the fine figure of 78·00 for 8 innings, in three of which he was not out, while his best score so far is 110. George Hirst comes next with an average of 60·14, Cuff of Worcester, 58·25, Llewellyn (Hampshire and South Africa) 57·22 and Tyldesley (Lancs.) with an average of 51·88 also being well to the fore. Haigh of Yorkshire always shows to advantage when the pitch is affected by rain and during the first part of the season he claimed many victims and still heads the bowling table with an average of 7·26 for 57 wickets. After a big gap comes Marshall of Surrey and Australia, with 22 wickets, average 11·00 and Smith of Surrey 34 at an average of 11·64 following as written.

GOOD SCORES.

Hayward of Surrey delighted his many admirers by making a century (109) against Essex and with Marshall and Crawford both bowling well, Surrey won easily. R. A. Young also showed fine batting for Cambridge against Kent and his scores of 106 and 69 make one wonder how he failed so badly with the bat when in Australia. Hirst (62) and Rhodes (81) are other batsmen who have distinguished themselves in recent matches, these famous cricketers making the scores given in the Yorks vs. Warwickshire match—a draw.

Turning to feats with the bat, it was the bowling of Brearley, Dean and Panson, which was chiefly responsible for the victory of Lancashire over Nottingham on the latter's own ground. This is the first defeat of the champion county this season and improves the prospects of Yorkshire regaining the championship. The best bowling of late was seen in the M. C. C. vs. Oxford University match. R. J. Robinson, 5 for 35, and J. C. M. Love, 5 for 35, did great things for the 'Varsity side and apparently laid the foundation for a victory. Just when it looked in sight, however, Braund was put on to bowl for M.C.C and he took five wickets for eight runs and enabled his side to win an unexpected victory by 43 runs.

CRAWFORD'S BIG SCORE.

J. N. Crawford, with his glasses on his nose, hardly looks like a Jessop when he goes out to bat, but that he can score rapidly, when so disposed, he showed on the opening day of the Surrey vs. Somerset match at the Oval. Hays and Holland rendered him most assistance and when play ceased, his score stood at 196 and he was still undefeated.

THE TURF.

Another Derby has been run and lost and the latest will rank among the biggest surprises of the turf. If asked to pick the most unlikely winner, many people would have selected Signorinetta, the only filly in the race. In six outings last season she only won one, while this year she was well beaten in the One Thousand and Newmarket Stakes, so that such a thing as winning the Derby looked out of the question. How Chevalier Ginistrelli's filly won easily, however, is not known in most parts of the world and the success adds still another upset to this year of surprises. The owner named has long tried to breed a Derby winner from Signorina, one of the first fillies that ever ran, but hitherto without success. For twelve years Signorina failed to produce a living foal, but now in her old age (21) she is doing better. Her best colt, Signorino (1902) ran third to Cicero for the Derby of 1905, and now Signorinetta has gone one better, while Star of Naples, (own sister to Signorinetta) which foaled last year, may add to the family reputation. Signorinetta is by Chaleureux and certainly a fine stayer, the time for Wednesday's race (1 1-2 miles) being 2 mins. 39 4-5 secs., very good for the ups and downs of the Epsom course. Naturally the winner will be fancied for St. Leger honours, in which, however, Royal Realm may have to be considered. The stable relied on White Eagle, yet the other, though not prepared specially for the ordeal, proved the better and finished seventh. The failure of the cracks was surprising, Norman III being 15th, Perrier 13th, White Eagle 9th, Sir Archibald 10th, and Sea Sick II. 6th. It may be added for the benefit of the superstitious, that the winner drew position No. 13.

THE KING SCORES.

Though His Majesty did not have the satisfaction of seeing Perrier win the Derby, his colours were carried to victory in the Great Surrey Foal Stakes. Minora was the successful youngster and which has been leased by Colonel Hall Walker to the King. Another feature of yesterday's racing was the splendid manner The White Knight won the Coronation Cup from Deane Swift, Radium and two others. The son of Desmond carried 9st. 6lbs. and ran the Derby course in 2mins. 37 2-5secs. and the Ascot Gold Cup looks good for him. Mention must also be made of the manner Pillo won the Durdans Plate and this son of Raeburn-Golden Horn looks like turning out a real smasher. He was ridden by G. Torterolo and the South American jockey rode a capital race and upset some good favourites.

THE OAKS.

The Oaks to-day was anticipated with more than usual interest as everyone wanted to see how the Derby winner would fare against Mr. Croker's Rhodora, while Captain Forester's Bracelet was another with many admirers.

It proved a capital struggle, the spoils again easily going to Signorinetta, Courtesy being second, Santere third and Bracelet fourth—Rhodora having fallen.

The field numbered thirteen.

This is the third instance in the annals of racing that the Derby and Oaks have been won by the same animal.

KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Friday, the 26th June, being the day appointed for the celebration of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India, the troops in garrison will parade at 8-30 a. m., (weather-permitting) as follows :—Royal Garrison Artillery and 2nd Royal Scots on the Colaba Parade Ground. 116th Mahrattas, on the General Parade Ground (Esplanade). 19th Infantry, at Santa Cruz Dress—Review Order—(Summer Clothing)—Colours uncased. A *feu-de-joie* will be fired for which three rounds of blank ammunition will be issued. The Officer Commanding, 2nd Royal Scots, will arrange the Parade Ground at Colaba for Ceremonial Drill. The parade will be commanded by the Senior Officers present, who will appoint their own staff and issue any subsidiary orders considered necessary. The Officer Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, will arrange to fire a Royal Salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery at 8-30 a. m.

WHEN Sir Redvers Buller was Under-Secretary for Ireland he went to Kerry to deal with moonlighting, being warned that it would be dangerous for him to go out unarmed or without an escort. But he took his first walk abroad armed with only a blackthorn stick and with no other guard than a little dog.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

CONCURRENCE OF THE CAPE ASSEMBLY.

Warning from Australia.

WHAT THE SCHEME MEANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Cape Assembly has passed a resolution, concurring in the resolution passed last May at the Pretoria Conference of representatives from the British Self-Governing Colonies in favour of a closer union.

The Premier, Mr. Merriman, declared that by union South Africa would get rid of mischievous interference.

He favoured unification in preference to federation, and urged his hearers to take warning by Australia's jangling and wrangling States.

A draft constitution will be submitted to the Parliaments and then submitted to the people. He proposed the names of twelve Cape delegates for the Convention, including himself and Dr. Jameson.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Resolutions appointing delegates to a Convention to draft a Constitution have been simultaneously introduced into the Capetown, Bloemfontein, and Pretoria Parliaments.

The Governments have agreed to nominate delegates representing all parties.

[Sir H. de Villiers, Chief Justice of Cape Colony and President of the Legislative Council, arrived in London a month ago on his way to Quebec to represent South Africa at the tercentenary celebrations. Sir Henry was interviewed at his hotel by a representative of "South Africa."

"On the burning question of unification or federation," the Chief Justice was asked—"Which of the two do you favour?"

"That all depends," he replied, "on what is meant by unification, and what is meant by federation."

"Will it be necessary to abolish the local Parliaments, or can it be more efficiently done, as in Australia, with a Federal Parliament and a complete Parliament in each State?"

"My own idea is that they will endeavour to attain to unification as far as possible."

"And do away with the existing Parliaments?"

"Not necessarily; but they must not give the different States too extensive powers, as they did in Australia. In that country, wherever there is no provision to the contrary, the several States retain their powers, but in Canada it is different. The Federal Legislature exercises its jurisdiction where there is no special provision to the contrary."

"Then how far would it be necessary to curtail the local Parliaments?"

"That is just the point. If they are sufficiently curtailed, we shall have unification, and the more they can curtail them the better it will be, so as not to have State Legislatures in addition to the Federal Legislature. If we retain the existing Parliaments and Governments, and on top of those keep a large Federal Parliament, the expenses will be enormous. They would be more than South Africa could bear."

"Would that necessarily mean abolishing the State Parliaments?"

"It would necessitate curtailing their powers, but to what extent is one of the points to be decided by the Conference which is expected to sit about the end of the year. I was very glad to learn before leaving South Africa," continued Sir Henry, "that it is the intention of all concerned to keep this question free from party politics, and I see by the papers to-day that Mr. Smuts has publicly stated so. It must undoubtedly be made a national question, and would certainly never be a success as a party move. Racialism must also be kept entirely out of the consideration of this important question, which affects the welfare of the whole of South Africa."

"In what way do you consider South Africa would benefit by a union of the States?"

"It would certainly lessen public expenditure, and it would enable the colonies to speak through one mouthpiece; it would raise the credit of South Africa, and I am sure it would do more than anything else to remove racial animosity. It will require some time before anything definite is arrived at. A highly important step has, however, been taken in the decision to have a Convention to discuss the subject. This Convention is expected to meet about the end of the present year. The delegates will be nominated by the different Legislatures in South Africa. In order to avoid anything like party politics, the Opposition will in every case be consulted before anything is undertaken."]

HEAVY FLOODS IN CHINA.

Rice Crop Destroyed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong states that calamitous floods have taken place on the West River. Several towns are submerged. The Custom House and Railway Station, at Samshin, have been inundated.

Thousands are employed at Samshin constructing breastworks.

The rice crop has been totally destroyed.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir E. Grey, in reply to Mr. Lynch, said we are in agreement with Russia concerning the Macedonian question, but the other Powers have not yet been consulted.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

Birth of a Son.

KING ALFONSO'S CLEMENCY.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

A son was born to the Queen of Spain this morning.

LATER.

King Alfonso, learning that a criminal was to be executed at Cordova this morning, telegraphed a pardon in commemoration of the birth of his son.

NEW AEROPLANE FEAT.

Nearly a Mile a Minute.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

M. Delagrange travelled fifteen kilometres on his aeroplane in 16 1/2 minutes at Milan yesterday

LIQUOR REGULATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

The Primate's Protest.

CREATION OF VESTED INTERESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In the House of Lords last evening, the Archbishop of Canterbury drew attention to the Draft Liquor Ordinance of East Africa, and complained of the laxity of the regulations. If the Bill became law, he said, it would create the vested interests which the Licensing Bill was combating in England.

Lord Crewe in reply said he agreed with some of the criticisms, and would consider altering the regulations for the sale of liquor to natives. It was proposed considerably to shorten the hours of opening, specially on Sunday.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Registration Act.

MR. GHANDI PROTESTS AGAINST UNFULFILLED PLEDGES.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

A despatch from Pretoria states that Mr. Ghandi and Mr. Smuts had a conference yesterday with reference to the failure of the Government to repeal the Registration Act, which Mr. Ghandi declares is contrary to the settlement arrived at in January last.

Mr. Ghandi declined to accept the amendments proposed by the Government, which will consequently introduce legislation quite apart from the existing Act.

CANADA AND CHINESE.

The New Immigration Regulation.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR STUDENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the Chinese Immigration Bill has passed the House of Commons.

The Bill restricts admission to students paying a head tax of three hundred dollars, which will be repayable after the completion of a year's study in Canada.

KOREAN SEDITION CASE.

British Action.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Herbert Pease, in reply to Mr. Smeaton, explained that Bethell, the British subject who was lately imprisoned in Seoul, for publishing a seditious article against the Japanese, was prosecuted and tried, not by the Japanese, but by the British authorities, for an offence against British law under the China and Korea Order in Council.

FIGHTING IN TEHERAN.

Cossacks in Action.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Reuter wires from Teheran that Cossacks surrounded Parliament buildings early to-day and demanded the surrender of certain members. Parliament refused. Fighting ensued in which some Cossacks were killed, thereupon reinforcements with artillery arrived. The fighting lasted another hour.

MINERS' EIGHT HOURS BILL.

Second Reading Moved.

LABOURITES' STRENUOUS SUPPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in moving the second reading of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, in the House of Commons, announced an important amendment postponing for five years the inclusion of descent and ascent of the mine, within the eight hours.

The Bill was strenuously supported by the Labour members, but was opposed by several Liberals.

MARTYRS TO SCIENCE.

Whole Staff Attacked by Glanders.

TWO DEATHS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The whole staff of the Food Examination Department at Czernowits have been attacked by Glanders through the breaking of a tube containing glanders bacilli, and two have died.

IT is notified that the sanction of the Government of India has been accorded to the withdrawal of one battery, Royal Field Artillery, from St. Thomas Mount in furtherance of the redistribution scheme.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

JOINT ACTION IN CHANDERNAGORE.

Supposed Important Arrest.

MAHOMEDAN OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Kara Makhamlal Chatterjee, who was arrested, on suspicion, in connection with the Kanknarrah outrage, has been released on bail.

Mr. Campsey's condition is said to have undergone considerable improvement. His arm has been removed at the shoulder joint. He is a strong, robust man and the doctors are very hopeful.

Mr. Campsey's deposition recorded last night was practically much the same as wired yesterday.

The Police are engaged in inquiring into the Kanknarrah bomb outrage, but progress is slow.

Yesterday morning the French Police of Chandernagore, acting under a warrant of the British Government, arrested and handed over to the British authorities one Charu Charan Roy Gupta, B.A., Directeur of the College Dupleix.

It is alleged that he has been an active leader of the movement which had its head-quarters at Manicktola Garden. He was a person of considerable influence among the native population of the town, particularly the student class, in consequence of the position he held, and rumour goes that he was connected with the recent attempt on the life of the Mayor of Chandernagore.

Early this morning four Bengalis were arrested in Calcutta, namely, Indra Nath Nandi, attention to whom was directed as he had three fingers less than Shanti Nath Dutt; Santosh Chundu Dutt, residing at Antony Bagan; and Kishawar Rai Maulik, proprietor of the Sumati Press, where the "Yuganter" used to be printed. The charge against these men is not yet known.

The said the "Yuganter" was started with the object of preaching the gospel of "Swaraj," and men were to be sent to England, France, America and Japan to learn the science of bomb making. Subodh Chandra Mullick had given a cheque for Rs. 500 to the "Yuganter,"

Norendra Nath Goswami, who is one of the number who threw the bomb into the dining-room of the Mayor of Chandernagore, turned King's evidence in the Manicktola gang conspiracy case.

Norendra Nath Goswami, who turned approver in his evidence to-day, implicates Arabindo Ghose, and says the plan of the conspirators to obtain money for arms and bombs was to loot and that he twice went out on such expeditions in Rungpur and Chandpur, but for some reason they never came off. All parties were well armed.

The "Sanjibani" office was searched under the Arms Act and a "kukri" found.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The following is issued by the Government of India:—

No. 159, dated the 18th May 1908,—A general meeting of the Anjuman Islamia, which was fully attended, was held in the Anjuman Islamia High School, on the evening of the 17th May 1908, to express the indignation of the entire Mahomedan community at the recent bomb outrage at Mozufferpore.

Munshi Mohamad Hussain, the President of the Anjuman Islamia, took the chair. Moulvi Mazharul Hasan, retired Tahsildar, explained in Urdoo, the object of the meeting, expressing his indignation at the recent bomb outrages in Bengal, specially the one at Mozufferpore, and his heartfelt sympathy for the father and husband of the two innocent ladies who were killed.

The following resolutions were passed:—(1) That the Anjuman Islamia, representing the Mohamedan community of Jubbulpore City, look with horror and indignation upon the recent dastardly bomb outrages in Bengal, specially the one at Mozufferpore; (2) the Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore, hopes that the Government will undertake measures to check the further growth of Anarchism in the country, by adopting repressive measures, for putting a stop to violent and seditious writings in the Native Press, which so often poison the minds of the young students, and by resorting to necessary legislation in respect of the posession and manufacture of bombs; (3) that a letter of condolence be sent, on behalf of the Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore, to Mr. Kennedy, of Mozufferpore.

LATER.

The All-India Moslem League, Aligarh, have submitted the following telegram to the Government of India, Home Department:—

"Resolved—That the All-India Moslem League expresses its deep sense of abhorrence at the inhuman and cowardly bomb outrage of Mazufferpore, which took the lives of two innocent European ladies and severely wounded their groom; as well as at the dangerous Anarchist conspiracies discovered at Calcutta. The League regards such terrible occurrences and repeated plots as most detrimental to the best interest of the country, and hopes that the Government will succeed in rooting out and totally extirpating these attrocious crimes.

"Revolved.—That the All-India Moslem League expressses heartfelt sympathy with Mr. Kennedy and his family in the terrible loss they have sustained, by the cruel and dastardly bomb outrage of Mazufferpore.

MADRAS, JUNE 23.

Yesterday evening a large crowd assembled on the beach opposite the Presidency College and was about to hold a public meeting, when Mr. F. A. Dane, officiating Commissioner of Police, arrived and told the principal speakers that they were not to hold meetings, whereupon the crowd dispersed with shouts of "Bande Mataram."

LIEUTENANT Hume-Spry, who was wounded in the recent frontier fighting, has succumbed at Murre to his injuries.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The following Famine telegram was sent yesterday by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

Rain has fallen again in all the provinces. It was for the most part light in the central parts of the country, but fairly heavy in Southern and North-Eastern India, and on the West Coast, where the Monsoon appears to have established itself.

In the United Provinces, the numbers on relief works have fallen; but there is little change in the situation in the seriously affected districts.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief is—in Bengal 50,000; the United Provinces 1,032,000; the Punjab 3,000; the Central Provinces 38,000; Bombay 7,000; Madras 1,000; Central India, 137,000. Total 1,267,000.

The reports of the Local Governments deal with the situation up to the 13th; since then there has been a further advance of the Monsoon and rain has been heavy in Bengal, and good in many other parts of the country.

CHARGES OF TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

Suggested Revision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 23.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Director-General of Telegraphs point out that they consider a readjustment of rates for telegrams necessary. The Committee consider a mistake was made in reducing the charge for deferred messages to four annas—a rate which they understood cannot be remunerative in view of the number of times messages have to be taken off the wires, and suggest that the ordinary and deferred messages be merged into one class. Thus there being only two classes, ordinary and urgent, charges for ordinary class should be six annas for twelve words and half an anna for every additional word. The charge for urgent should be twenty-four annas for twelve words and two annas for additional words. In both cases address to be charged for. The Chamber think the arrangement proposed would lead to more traffic and in the future it might be possible to reduce the rate of urgent messages.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Raising of Rates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

In addition to the Fire Insurance Companies in Calcutta having cancelled most of their policies, the "Statesman" says that the Calcutta Fire Insurance Association have notified the raising of their rates from their present rate, 3½ per cent., giving a rebate of 1 per cent. in certain other cases.

The result has caused considerable friction between insurers and balers, and there is said to be an attempt on foot to establish a local insurance company, to whom all balers and others might go, completely boycotting Insurance Companies.

THE KHOST EXPLOSION.

Court of Enqniry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

QUETTA, JUNE 23.

The Inspector of Mines is expected at Khost to-day, when a court of inquiry will be held regarding the explosion which took place in the Nadir Khan mine, on the 16th instant. He will probably make a week's stay, inspecting, other mines in the vicinity.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

Committee of Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The following Press Communique is published:—H. E. the Viceroy has appointed a Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. E. G. Colvin, President, and Mr. J. G. Lorimer, Mr. A. H. Grant, Major C. Archer and Major C. H. Pritchard, members, to enquire into complaints made by a large number of officers on the general cadre of the Political Department, in respect to their position under the reorganisation scheme. The Committee will assemble at Simla on the 29th instant.

THE FATAL FIRE AT QUETTA.

Missing Men Unhurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 23.

Relative to the burning down of the Native Theatre here, yesterday, the woman and boy whose deaths have already been reported, were suffocated by the smoke. The two men who were missing at the time, have been accounted for and are unhurt.

IT is calculated that between thirty and forty thousand breech-loading rifles and a large amount of ammunition has been smuggled through to Afghanistan from the Mekran Coast during the current year. Gun-running to Southern Persia and Eastern Arabia has also been active.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Captain C. E. Tristram, 42nd Deoli Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Division, vice Major A. H. Bridges, on leave or until further orders. Dated 19th May.

30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).—Captain C. R. Harbord, Squadron Officer, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), is transferred in the same capacity, and to be pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, vice Captain P. N. Leslie, seconded. Dated 1st June.

39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse—Major Hon. H. D. Napier, C. M. G. 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain D. LeG. Pitcher, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Colonel W. A. Watson, C. I. E., or until further orders. Dated 25th March.

81st Pioneers.—Major W. W. Chitty, 2nd-in-Command, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment), to officiate as Commanding, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel F. Churchill and Major C. E. Hendley or until further orders. Dated 26th May.

87th Punjabis.—Captain A. C. Gabbett, pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain C. McG. Withers, Double Company Officer to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence of Brevet-Colonel F. H. Hancock officiating in Command of the Jhansi Brigade, or until further orders. Dated 22nd May.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).—Major F. H. Pigou, 3rd Double Company Commander, 94th Russell's Infantry, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Major H. E. Lowis, transferred to the 122nd Rajputana Infantry. Dated 29th May.

10th Gurkha Rifles.—Major J. Henegan, D.S.O., 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant and Major A. H. Battye, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel G. N. Canfield, D.S.O., or until further orders. Dated 19th May.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles—Brevet-Colonel E. Vansittart, Commandant. Dated 27th September, 1907.

Major B. Trydell, 2nd-in-Command. Dated 27th September 1907.

Major W. B. Powell, 2nd Double Company Commander. Dated 27th September, 1907.

Major A. W. H. Lee, 3rd Double Company Commander. Dated 27th September 1907.

Captain G. L. Cattell, 4th Double Company Commander. Dated 27th September, 1907.

Captain R. W. S. Elliott. Dated 27th September, 1907. Captain S. Bazet. Dated 27th September, 1907. (Seconded.) Captain H. T. S. Rogers. Dated 27th September, 1907. (Seconded..) Captain A. D. Molony. Dated 27th September, 1907. Lieutenants R. B. M. Wood. Dated 27th September, 1907. (Seconded.) D. R. W. Gerdon. Dated 27th September, 1907. W. A. M. Garsten. Dated 27th September, 1907. (Seconded.) F. L. S. Brett. Dated 30th November, 1907. P. L. Leared. Dated 27th September, 1907. E. B. Flanagan, D. S. O, Dated 27th September 1907. H. T. H. Harris. Dated 27th September, 1907. C. Macdonald, Dated 27th September, 1907. M. G. Anderson. Dated 25th December, 1907. 2nd Lieutenant H. W. C. Robson. Dated 8th November, 1907. (Offg.)

2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Woodyatt, Commandant. Dated 20th September, 1907.

Major A. W. N. Taylor, 2nd-in-Command. Dated 27th September 1907.

Major G. M. Morris, 2nd Double Company Commander. Dated 27th September, 1907.

Major C. L. Haldane, 3rd Double Company Commander. Dated 27th September, 1907.

Captain T. J. McLeod, 4th Double Company Commander. Dated 19th November, 1907.

Double Company Officers:—Captains A. L. Longhurst. Dated 27th September, 1907, (Seconded); A. H. Arbuthnot. Dated 7th January, 1908; A. P. Hughes. Dated 19th November, 1907; Lieutenants J. G. Faris. Dated 27th September, 1907; W. Johnston. Dated 27th September, 1907; J. E. Colens. Dated 27th September, 1907; H. K. Dethell. Dated 27th September, 1907; E. S. Harcourt. Dated 11th January, 1908; H. Exham. Dated 27th September, 1907; and S. S. Whitaker. Dated 27th September 1907.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Major W. C. Walton, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. Tritton, deceased. Dated 1st July.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major H. C. B. Dann, 2nd-in-Command, 116th Mahratta Light Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Colonel A. Beale, vacated. Dated 1st July.

28th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Logan-Home, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major G. H. Arbuthnot, 2nd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Colonel L. W. C. Kerrich, or until further orders. Dated 5th June.

94th Russell's Infantry.—Major A. H. Coke, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander; Captain C. F. Dobbs, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain A. R. Burton, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded as Adjutant: and Captain W. H. Lane, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major F. H. Pigon, transferred to the 119th Infantry (the Mooltan Regiment). Dated 29th May.

107th Pioneers.—Major G D M Moore, pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A H D Creagh, appointed officiating Commandant. Dated 11th May.

116th Mahrattas.—Major J J P Quinn, Indian Army, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded as an Adjutant of Volunteer; Brevet-Major A H Bridges, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain W J H Hunter, 4th and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, tto be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain A F Stewart, Double Company Officer, and pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander; Captain C W A Holmes, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major A W Andrew, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 26th March.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Wednesday, June 24.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain E. F. Annand, 2nd Royal Scots, from the 2nd July, to the 30th August.

4th Class Assistant-Surgeon F. Owers, I. S. M. D., Station Hospital, Colaba, is granted Station Leave from the 4th June, to 2nd July, (both days inclusive).

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Lieutenant Grant, 44th Infantry, is transferred to the 99th Infantry, at Singapore.

Major Everett, Somerset Light Infantry, will officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head Quarters, in the vacancy caused by Colonel Beatson proceeding on leave for four months.

Lieutenant Fennell, 81st Pioneers, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Colonel Money, Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar Division, is granted three and a half months' combined leave.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. Boyle, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Extra A.-D.-C. to Sir T. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., Governor of Victoria, Australia.

Captain Wood, 12th Lancers, is appointed Adjutant of the Lincolnshire Yeomanry.

Captain F. E. Henderson, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is permitted to resign his Commission.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

At Monday's meeting of the Governor's Council at Poona, Mr. Jenkins asked for an extention of time for the presentation of the final report of the Committee on the Bill to amend the Improvement Trust Act, Bombay. He presented an interim report which contained estimates, etc., and which required the sanction of the Indian Government, and asked for time to finally revise them. In the absence from Bombay of Mr. Dixit, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Steyning Edgerley he moved that Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Sir Walter Hughes and himself be added to the Committee. The permission was granted.

INTERIM REPORT.

The following ad interim report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1907 (a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898), was presented:—

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, was referred, have the honour to report that the Bill has been under our careful consideration at meetings held on the 5th July, the 20th July, the 21st September, the 28th September and the 18th October 1907 and that we have by a majority of six to one reached conclusions which necessitate further correspondence with the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. We therefore request that the period fixed in the Legislative Council for the submission of our report may be extended to the 31st day of December 1908. We hope to be in a position to report considerably before that date but as the rules appear to make it necessary to name a date and as the possibility of submitting a final report must await the decision of the Government of India we mention a distant date.

S. W. EDGERLEY.
G. O. W. DUNN.
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
W. L. CAMERON.
C. H. ARMSTRONG.
VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

The report was dated Bombay, the 3rd December 1907 and subjoined was the following minute of dissent by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta:—I am unable to sign this Report as it stands though I have no objection to an extension of the period for reporting. At the last meeting of the Committee, it was understood that, after the Committee had gone seriatim through the amendments as they stood in the printed book, I should have an opportunity of laying before it my views on the larger questions affecting the main lines and principles on which the sweeping and fundamental alterations in the permanent character and scope of the work to be entrusted to the Improvement Board were embodied in the Amending Bill. To enable me to do so, I had asked that certain reports and minutes made by the Chairman and members of the Improvement Trust should be obtained. This was agreed to. But before they could be received and before I could have a full opportunity of laying my views before the Committee at another meeting for which I asked votes were taken just a few minutes before the end of a late sitting, I feel strongly that the Committee should still take time to consider and discuss the Bill before approaching the Government of India.

THE B. B. & C. I. & R. M. RAILWAY ZOROASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Report of the B. B. & C. I. & R. M. Railway Zoroastrian Association states that there were 195 First class, 14 Second class and 89 Third class members, total 298, representing the various Departments as under:—Locomotive 138, Traffic 106, Engineering 30, Audit 19, Police 3, and Medical 2. The number of New Members enlisted during the year were 1st class 12, 2nd class 1, and 3rd class 15, total 28, of when 21 were from Locomotive, 3 from Traffic and 4 from Engineering Departments. The Association rules provide for the admission of only 2 Free Members, and 2 such members, 1 from Traffic and 1 from Locomotive, were on the list as in the previous years. There was only one defaulter during the year under report. During the year, 9 deaths occurred and Rs. 5,500 were paid to their nominees. Since the foundation of the Fund, an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,19,470 has been paid to the nominees of 129 deceased members.

There has been during the year an increase of Rs. 4,874-2-3 in the Reserve Fund or Capital giving a total of Rs. 55,298-4-1 which has been invested in Government securities lodged with the Bank of Bombay and endorsed in the names of the three Trustees who have given in writing that the account standing jointly in their names is the property of the Association and that their heirs have no claim thereto.

The above Capital included Rs. 1,000 the amount of death-benefit gifted to the Association by the late Mr. Manekji Hormasji-Kabraji under certain conditions. This sum has been set apart under a separate account, as desired by the donor. It may be mentioned here that the example of Mr. Kabraji has been followed by two other members, one the present President Mr. Sorabshaw D. Doctor and the other Mr. Perojshaw Edalji Ghamat one of the three Trustees, who have relinquished their rights to the full amount of their death-benefits in favour of the Association.

During the year, the income derived by monthly subscriptions was Rs. 9,214-40 adding to which Rs. 1,910-10-0 the interest collected by the Bank of Bombay, the total income amounted to Rs. 11,124-14-0.

During the year the expenditure amounted to Rs. 653-2-0 which was inclusive of the salary of the clerk. The total expenditure incurred since the the foundation of the Association amounted to Rs. 6,110-11-10, which included Rs. 2,360 paid for 9 years and 10 months by monthly instalments of Rs. 20 to the widow of one of the founders of the Association who died prematurely. This allowance it was resolved to give to the widow until such time as her son, who was then a minor, had attained his majority, which period however, having lapsed, the allowance was discontinued from July 1907.

Within the last two years the Association has made satisfactory progress due mainly to the sympathy and support of Major A. D. G. Shelley, R. E., the Agent of the Company's system. His action in allowing subscriptions to be deducted from members' salaries has ensured the stability of the Fund. Subscriptions are therefore now being regularly collected and members are now quite confident of the success of the Fund.

To manage the Fund with every possible benefit to the members is one of the chief aims of the Association. It having been ascertained that some of the poorer members who had retired from service, found it very hard to send in their subscriptions regularly every month, the Managing Committee have now passed a resolution to the effect that in such cases the subscriptions may be deferred until the death of the member, when the arrears should be recovered from his death benefit, 10 per cent. being deducted for interest. This concession is only extended to a member of 20 years' standing.

Notwithstanding facilities of the nature described above having been given from time to time, and also notwithstanding that young and new employes are frequently invited to join the Association, the membership (especially that of the Traffic Department) is not as large as the Committee would like to see it. The Management however hope that in view of the sympathetic support of the Heads of Departments, those who have hitherto refrained from taking advantage of the benefits of the Fund will now register their names at an early date.

WHAT ARE THE NEEDS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Time is restlessly active and innovations in all departments are incessantly increasing. The India of the 19th and 20th centuries has long ago undergone the stage of transition. The reawakening of the historical and scientific spirit after the social slumber and political lethargy of some odd centuries, the enlightenment derived from Western ideals; the revival of ancient ideas and institutions of the East and the traditional customs and manners duly brought out of the purifying furnace of Western amalgamation with Eastern mode of thinking and behaving; the facilities of communication provided by Railways and Telegraphs and such other contrivances of material arts and sciences; all such traits mark an undeniable transition from the old to the new. Relieved and at rest from the crushing pressure and misery of internecine warfare and consequent denationalization, India has heaved a healthy breath once more and entered into the peaceful and prosperous Realms of Life. The providential advent, benign support and paternal care of the British paramount power has been promptly regenerating the Indian Society as a whole, and in order to balance this ever-exerting force, it becomes a bounden duty of the advanced and more strongly united India of to-day to further promote the cause of National interests as much as would lie in the power of each and every individual severally, and of the whole Nation aggregately.

Before trying to say anything on the subject proper, it is necessary to settle once for all the sense of the term "national," about which some ambiguity is likely to lurk. While attacking the term, the prominent differentia "relating to a nation," which launches us into a debatable ground, is to be joined to the term "education" in order to involve us into ambiguity. For, in the first place, the question will be: "Is India a Nation," and it should be met by granting that even though the allegation be true, yet it is now high time that a legitimate nationality might be created, fostered and properly developed in India; so that then, the term national education will be stripped of a part of ambiguity and made to that extent significant. Next, it is a moot point as to whether the two words signifying when taken together: education imparted to the (Indian) nation or by the (Indian) nation or both; or, in the next place, education imparted so as to "draw out a nation," or yet, imparted for the sake of or after the fashion of the Indian nation. In some of these cases, the word Nation launches the advocate of national education into the regions of politics and where the educational is blended with the political, a danger signal must be hoisted up in order to save children as well as grown-up boys from sailing at all along such a line. In the next place, if education as associated with the term national were intended to dissociate it from Government help or from University affairs, then it conveys a sense in which, independent expenditure and maintenance are both included in the term, and to that extent, the indigenous effort in the direction requires energy and united action of an uncommon type, as joined to an income never to be too much drained or too much exhausted. If, however, without being opposed, in any way, to the Government or to the University machinery, if the term "national education" were argued to aim at a refining act or remodelling effort, so as to form a wholesome supplement to the existing system, excluding at the same time all ideas about substituting an entirely new agency to work in the place of the old one, then the term would be capable of imparting a meaning that a refined independent system of educating India or any part of it was to be started and introduced so that it might represent national desires and be fit enough for furthering national aims, as many as possible, working on the old lines where they were sound and strong and trying to build new ones where they were found to be yielding under the weight. In fact, side by side with the present system of education, some of the admirable traits of ancient India might be adopted in practice, in order to suit the modern demand; and at the same time, certain common lines of work might be founded so as to strongly cement the ties existing between the so-called heterogeneous races of India who might be kept ever alive to the sense of being one homogeneous mass under the protecting banner of the British Rulers. For instance, the Christian, the Parsi, the Musulman, the Buddhist equally with the Hindu should join hands in possessing the excellent and yet exceptional qualification of Celibacy—Brahmacharya—in the state of pupilage; and secondly, they should all be made to reside in a quarter under a common roof and under the supervision of the educator whose eyes would be ever fixed upon pupils, irrespective of caste or creed, race or religion, only with a view to make them "doers and creators" in the real sense of the terms.

Whether or not the Government system of education as it now obtains everywhere almost, is quite suited to cope ably with the demands and difficulties of life in all cases of exigency, need not be entered into at any length here; but it will suffice to note that some reform should be introduced into the existing machinery so as to adequately enable the educated to undertake the business of life at a proper advantage. This, no doubt, is a growing conviction but the next question is in respect of the line which is calculated to lend a fully profitable scope for such a type of reform. In a commercial age, when the craving of the time is no other than industry and the craving nowhere so conspicuous as in the case of social prosperity, the line of work is evident enough. Notwithstanding this hardness of fact, it should not escape the vigilant notice of the progressive and earnestly disposed pioneers of national education that they have to discharge the pious duty of "drawing out the whole man," i.e. developing the intellectual, moral as well as physical if not religious powers of the man. The demand for men possessing knowledge coupled with "skill for human activity" is increasing almost daily, nay hourly; and skill, be it observed in passing, includes necessarily, side by side with advancement of intellect, physical development and moral culture. Physical development, moreover, presupposes Bhramacharya or celibacy for a certain period of life, say up to the age of twenty-five, when alone can education be really believed to have been joined to its own logical "inseparable accident." And industrial culture is itself considered equal, in some respects, to the task of inculcating many a virtuous trait in the learner. Dr. Woodward has aptly remarked: "Its influence is wholesome. It stimulates the love for intellectual honesty. It deals with the substance as well as the shadow. It gives opportunity for primitive judgments. It shows in concrete, in the most unmistakable form, the vast difference between right and wrong. It substitutes personal experience and the use of simple, forcible language for the experience of others expressed in high sounding phrase. It associates the deed with the thought, the real with the ideal, and lays the foundation for honesty in thought and act."

While adverting to the next need of national education for India or any part of it, our notice is likely to be drawn to Patriotism. Now, it will be admitted on all hands that Patriotism is a pure form of virtue and as such it requires to be scrupulously guarded against, even an indirect contact with its own form where it borders upon the region of vice. Patriotism includes, because it

connotes, love of country and love of sovereign. For, what is Country itself? How should it be considered? Socially, politically or socio-politically? Whatever be the way of looking at the point, it will necessarily bring to the mind's eye, at any rate in this advanced state of our society and political organism, the country with its governing sovereign: but for which institution of sovereignty, the country itself, being stripped of its settled order of things, would be rendered entirely insignificant as a scientific term admitting of a definition "in this civilized age." The supreme example of the "Land of the Rising Sun"—Japan—will be sufficient to evidence the fact that from the earliest days of childhood, principles of Patriotism, as explained here, are being instilled into the minds of infants, so that it becomes almost imperative to examine all the sides of the standard of comparison or imitation before adopting it as such and following it in practice. Double care and caution have to be exercised in trying to imitate a praiseworthy pattern of conduct, lest extreme cases might not jeopardise the act of imitation itself. Under the brilliant banner of white patriotic light, without letting the eyes be dazzled by the false glare and the mind bewildered by fanciful aspects, the main purpose which is no other than the unity of life for the sake of the love of our country and our governors that have struggled so hard to secure peaceful order in the country, must be fully recognised as forming the real basis of all nationalities and all patriotism. A patriot, for instance, loves his own country more than his life, and also more than the lives of his family people, townspeople and so on; not for the sake of troubles and turmoils that ransack and ruin the country but for the sake of peaceful order, united strength and prosperous living that they enjoy in the land. Patriotism ought to put aside all differences and dissensions as prevailing among caste and caste or among rulers and ruled; but to be real or genuine in spirit, it should foster and duly develop the love of the motherland as embracing the animate part that resides in and remains responsible for the welfare of, the inanimate material part of the land. Such opportunities, therefore, ought to be availed of, as are conducive to the promotion of this spirit, in the act of standardising the educational system on national lines, and also such as are likely to root out all processes of denationalization on the one hand and disloyalty or treachery and sedition on the other.

Consequently, the sense of patriotism might be revived or raised to a higher pitch, by shaking off the indifference to nay discrimination and total dislike for, the study of Sanskrit and vernacular languages; and secondly by teaching more about India—past as well as present—in the shape of disseminating more ennobling notions about "history" both "political" and "industrial." Rank ignorance and dark superstition that have been almost rooted out in many quarters, might be followed by efforts to supplement them by means best calculated to hold out against the struggle for life that is daily growing in hardness. Some of the means in this connection may be noted as the leading industrial pursuits in India that can be fairly deemed worthy of providing independent livelihood, the training of Indians into which might bring about a happy Union of the East and the West. Earnest endeavours, then, should be made to cultivate and enrich vernacular literatures, in all sides, on the one hand, and to develop the more reproductive arts and industries of the land, by encouraging as much as possible advanced studies in science and not neglecting the valuable treasures of Western thought, on the other. The foremost desideratum is the merging into one people of the governors and the governed, by identifying their interests and then almost in the same breath, the only desideratum is to set aside our racial or religious differences among the ruled, in order that national purposes would come to be fulfilled in a larger measure and the prosperity of the motherland would go on increasing at a rapid rate.

Again national education requires a bifurcation of study; so that liberal education as is given in our schools and colleges should be separated with certain marks of distinction from the industrial culture, excepting some common points along which the line might smoothly run on before such a splitting up takes place. If this wise precaution is not taken there will be a serious hitch and one sort will be an obstruction in the path of the other; or, in the other case, an unhappy confusion will arise if all discrimination is lost sight of. Says an industrialist:—"I look upon the spread of education as one of the chief drawbacks to the development of industry in India; but I nevertheless consider that it is the spread of education that draws men away from industrial labour." Institutions, therefore, should be so founded for the improvement and advancement of the industry of India that some would be affiliated to liberal education wherein the points noticed above might not be neglected; and some would be mainly devoted to the cultivation of arts and sciences, with the gaze constantly fixed upon the present as well as the ultimate welfare of the nation, as inseparably chained down with the lot of the rulers. If not, the already overcrowded literary professions will increase their evil and the crafts of India that have a rich past at their back and that have commenced to fetch their adequate market-value, will fall gradually not only into disuetude but utter destruction and consequent disaster. Even at the present moment educated professions labour under such an overwhelming number that in response to an advertisement of a clerkship of between Rs. 10 and 20, the number of applications received would be counted by hundreds for the sake of a poor pittance of the said sum, whereas a carpenter or any artisan of an ordinary type nicely earns his decent wages of the same or perhaps greater amount, with quite less difficulty, in his own field of labour. So, it is worth our while either to divorce the spirit and working agency of general culture from those of the technical culture; and at the same it is essential, in order to evince an active interest in the welfare of the nation, to make our general education somewhat more practical than what it is at present found to be, by introducing some subjects of manual labour to supplement mental labour. The modern refined modes of education unquestionably admit of such a reform especially when object lessons and material things are deemed on all hands to be wholesomely helpful to the development of the subject.

The fundamental points of consideration at this stage would be (1) the necessary finances for the undertaking; (2) the requisite spirit of originality and enterprise without which no new ideal can be brought to the state of realization; and the essential factor of keeping up and sustaining to the last end the enterprising act so undertaken, nothing daunted by failure or false fear of failure in the way; and lastly (3) the highly desirable spirit of co-operation that includes, to some degree, self sacrifice too. The present endeavour to discourse upon the needs of national education starts with a supposition that these requisites have been duly provided, and with these granted as existing, further progress has to be made in establishing the presence of certain needs and the ways as well as the means of satisfying them, in a practical form. Our past is almost forgotten and requires very urgently a happy revival; the present has been proving painful on account of the absence of a due preparation for digestion and assimilation on the part of our social organism, so that it requires a speedy treatment by the means of material knowledge consisting in art as well as science in the percentage of commercial and industrial prosperity. This alone is likely to prove a wholesome remedy. With the principle of bifurcation at the back, in order to prevent the sad or total neglect of hereditary crafts for which there must be a natural aptitude and which alone can be regarded as furnishing a firm basis, the superstructure of a solid and sound type in the form of an everlasting union of the East and West, deserves to be raised, in all the sides of the organism. The superstructure is no other than the founding of institutions which would not only serve as seminaries of the aforenoted branches of knowledge, but would bring together the interests of the rulers and the ruled and would remain constantly basked under the protecting care of the rulers from whom we have to derive the various sorts of knowledge which we freely and undisturbedly continue to cultivate in a peaceful manner.

The next thing deserving attention is the necessity of rooting out entirely all ill-will, hatred or petty differences existing between caste and caste, race and race, or religion and religion; and developing or rather evolving out of the heterogeneous mass a homegeneous nation that has wholly forgotten the past, is sincerely acting in the present, and with unanimous accord, waiting for a brilliant success in the future. This is only an ideal, and although it deserves to be realised gradually yet it is not the less difficult to do so, if national education is at all needed. For, if there be any need for it, primarily and principally it is this and the aforesaid one. If a nation is to be prepared it must be prepared from united strength of the different and the so-called discordant elements of the East as well as the so far unnecessarily estranged elements of the West that have made and recognised India as their naturalised home or have staked their interests in India, in one form or another.

Moreover, it is neither the economic gulf or the religious gulf that is expected to be bridged over, by this means; but it is the social gulf which was once trying to open its chaotic mouth and which is fortunately for the present showing signs of gradual contraction that is required to be bridged over. Far be it from the purpose of the present attempt to ask or expect to aim at extirpating all differences between the rich and the poor, which had better remain relegated to the science of socialism; nor to aim at destroying all discords of religion, which, too, had better remain consigned to the care of spiritual science. What is and can be expected to be realised is the modifying of the evil effects of the distance that brings into conflict and even clash the varying interests of class and class in the society in India, which ought to be one undivided whole. Efforts well-planned and well directed should therefore be made to impress at the outset the urgent need for cooperation, union and harmony among all the classes of India, the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsis and the Christians too. And the efforts thus to be directed ought to be individual as well as collective in force; and of a lasting, healthy but not of a temporary, infirm kind. To this end, and for this purpose, again, Government help should be sought, as remarked above; but all the same, it is to be regarded as artificial in form as long as self-help does not come to be properly applied, which would really be deemed a natural form and abiding as well as salutary in effect. Our benign Government has always been trying to have its end and scope conducive to the well being of the people. The Government shall supervise our action with paternal care but we ourselves should learn to manage, direct and properly control it to a certain extent. Especially in India, the manager of a business ought to be a happy choice in order to make it a success in the end; and then, we, each one of us, ought to exert our means and efforts to raise the average level of intelligence in order to effectually raise the nation itself in the long run.

The educational market appears to crowd a mass of commodities of varying worth and it is not strange if it supplies the same stock to the world in the present day. And with this stock, the forecast of the future, added to the experience of the present, appears, if not quite gloomy and disastrous, not favourable at any rate; so that on this account, it becomes necessary to rightly hit upon the place where the ruinous rub lies. The learned professions that, oftener than not, are capable of coming into contact with every stratum of society are almost all so far overcrowded that the supply exceeds the demand. Education, as a whole, then, cannot be deemed to have made such a progress as would increase the prosperity of India or improve in all possible ways, the social, political and religious status of the country. It has not been found, in the course of its practical experiment, to have evolved a better nation, in all the bearings of the term. Only the other day the annual report of the S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, remarked:—"The old veneration of the Shishya for his Guru seems to be a thing entirely of the past. A student now enters a shop to buy a book and a college to have the same expounded to him, with exactly the same air. He is conferring a favour on both by his patronage, which latter he instantly transfers to some other shop or institution, as the case may be, if dissatisfied. Then, again, colleges are largely nurseries of seditious unrest. That little knowledge which is such a dangerous thing prompts the students to believe all the extravagant and one-sided statements that cheap and scurrilous papers pour forth as sober facts, and the critical faculty which we have been trying to develop is swallowed up by what they consider a flood of righteous indignation. Probably, the whole basis of our education needs remodelling, etc., etc." There is something rotten at the core and it has to be purged out of the system. Even Plato observed long ago that: "Adherence to a good system of nature and education creates good natures and good natures receiving the assistance of a good education, grow still better than they were." Education has its main function in solving the various problems of life in the most prudent manner and national education must be supposed to follow those lines strictly that are calculated to bring these solutions to bear upon the prosperity of the nation in all ways possible. The problems, however, present the more intricately puzzling sides to every succeeding generation and it becomes imperative, therefore, to unite the heads and hearts of all the elements that go to constitute the nation, so that these problematic riddles might be safely and successfully attacked. The sad want that the sage philosopher Goethe felt in his own time, viz., of Reverence to elders, betters and superiors must no longer be allowed to be felt in these times of advanced and advancing civilization; but it should be duly supplied with existence and interest. Nationality presupposes national freedom or national liberty to a certain extent; but the bounds of decorum and discretion should not be transgressed so for as to launch it headlong into license of a despicable type. If national liberty is regarded as a sacred thing, its worship requires, as a matter of necessity, veneration—which sentiment is a happy mixture of love, awe and respect for what is grand, supreme in strength or supernatural in its manifestations.

Now, what is emergent to be effected is to take out weeds and unhealthy growths in the form of superstition, ignorance, evil customs and mischiefs done by racial hatred in the wider sense of the term, and at the same time, to foster and further the growths of wholesome plants such as (1) Brahmacharya—Celibacy—(2) Encouragement and advanced cultivation of the Vernacular and classical literatures; (3) Residing in the same house with the teacher during the tenure of tuition either in a school or in a college; and fourthly the development of the essential virtuous traits that are headed by love, loyalty, respect, reverence and such others that are likely to serve as the main props of our social, political and religious organism. In this alone lies new hope for an earlier dawn in the Indian sky, when the growing poverty so loudly complained of and so long since harassing all the quarters of country, will very likely come to a happy termination. National education should be of such a kind as to expose the recipients to any wicked infection of worldly vice, lest sooner or later the poison might come to be imbibed. Moral evil, being due to heredity, evil training and evil association has to be remedied and removed by a refined process of education as applied to the national organism. At this stage and for this reason as well as purpose, lessons in morality and religion on an undebatable, unsectarian line have to be introduced as a disinfecting process for the head and the heart. It is the humble opinion of the writer here, therefore, that moral danger that keeps up human degradation, engenders social mischief and disturbs national peace has summarily to be suppressed by drastic measures that are calculated to prove beneficent in the end. Mere nationality and liberty are sentiments not only stripped of their decorousness and consequently they require to be duly tempered or moderated with a judicious dose of restraint. Restraint, no doubt, is a strong safeguard against the propagation of evil, lest sentiment might not get the better of reason and liberty might not run into license. Institutions should be so raised and maintained and teaching in them should be so imparted that the knowledge of evil or vice of all sorts might be kept aside as much as possible and that the knowledge of only those subjects should be allowed to be given that are capable of turning out quiet yet patriotic citizens of the recipients of that knowledge. This is a negative training and a negative gain. In very high classes indeed, it should be arranged, the student might, with advantage, study the history of different places where it has a close bearing upon politics and statesmanship, upon rights and duties, upon economy and jurisprudence. And at this juncture, again, the student might learn, even on the side of general education, the higher principles of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, their natural history, their well-known properties and their practical uses. He might study, at about this time, that is to say, in an optional form of course, in the college course, the mysterious laws of motion and energy, the unknown working of nature in the bowels of the earth and the varying phenomena of life in living and non-living substances. The education too, as imparted in these seminaries that bear the title of colleges, should lend an ample margin for making the best of opportunities in order to fully equip the student, physically, mentally, morally and spiritually to battle successfully with life by bearing the brunt of it.—Yours etc.,

S. S. MEHTA.

WHAT DOES SOCIOLOGY TEND TO?

In every period of transition, society is agitated by crises. These disturb its regular movement, and bar its path to progress. Science always re-establishes the dislocated order, and removes every obstacle impeding civility in its onward march. It was the school of Encyclopœdists, which, at the end of the 18th century shook the social edifice rotten with insolence and feudal prejudices. At the end of the 19th it is Science again—Sociology—which to humanity labouring under so many evils and injustices, will open the new path, on which the rulers and the ruled must set forward. Those who watch the modern scientific movement, know what importance Sociologic Studies have acquired in fixing the laws and rules of our society.

THE THREE CONCEPTIONS OF SOCIETY.

Sociology presents a wholly new and positive conception of social phenomena. These are not the product of a Divine Will, which can what it wills; nor do they depend on the will and the reason of man, who thinks and creates. They are something more fixed and more stable. They obey laws and movements, which cannot with impunity be violated or disturbed. There is the law of gravitation, which governs the fall of a body. There are physiologic laws of life, which govern the growth of a human organism. Even so there exist Sociologic laws, which society must obey if it wishes to live and thrive. It is not difficult to understand how much the Sociologic conception of society is superior to the other two, Theologic and Rationalistic. The Theologic conception considers every study relating to societies useless, their development, their perfection their degeneration and death. Nothing can be established as a general principle or a rule to be remembered. Society in its statics as in its dynamics appears to it an eternal mystery. For, everything dwindles at the will of God, and what are, or seem to be to-day, the fundamental laws of society can be transformed or subverted by Him.

THE RATIONALISTIC CONCEPTION

which has been useful and has served on particular occasions, specially in political designs, contains in a great measure that anthropocentric error, of which modern man must free himself. Everything exists for man who is the centre of creation, the king of nature. As at one time all the stars even to the sun revolved round the earth, like slaves round a sovereign, so—for the rationalist—everything depends on the will and the reason of man. The Rationalistic conception, however fiercely it may have fought and resisted the deistic, approaches it in so far as the altar to which men bow stands intact, the image of God being removed and replaced by the reason of man. That the Rationalistic school has contributed largely to the evolution of progress, and of civility needs no accentuating. The Sociologic school owes to it its origin, however diversified from it by many causes and on many points. It was the Rationalistic school which defended the liberty of thought and of conscience. It was this school which waged war against sacerdotal and sovereign tyranny. It was this school, which educated and enlightened the reason of citizens to the end, that they should be able to live and govern themselves. It was this school in short which brought on the French Revolution, and signalled the advent of bourgeoisie. For all that may be said in its favour, we ought not to forget, that it bases itself on an untruth in giving undue importance to man's reason, so much so, as to say that society can and ought to govern itself according to the dictates of reason. The rationalists forgot and do forget, that in society energies are released which no human force can subdue, that man ere he commands is subject to certain laws, which govern life and are evolved from society; and that he, destitute of free-will is constrained in great part by the force of surroundings. This school made too much of man. But when it learnt his origin, and the part he had to play on earth, it was wounded full in the chest and beside it there rose youthful and bold the

SOCIOLOGIC SCHOOL.

It saw that man was eminently a social being. But, that he knew not the nature, the form, the cause, the aims, the laws of equilibrium and of development of society. And there sprung up the ardeur to know this society which nobody till now had studied, to explore this field in which nobody had risked. What is a society? In what does it differ from the individual? What is the most elementary social fact? Is society a living organism or simply a reunion of individuals? Are its laws got out of biology, of psychology, or do they constitute a special and original order of relations? Here are so many questions of importance, which neither the historian, the economist nor the politician knows to resolve.

THE OBJECT AND TASK OF SOCIOLOGY.

Some have disputed the right of Sociology to exist. They say every social science has an end to attain. What is the special Sociologic aim? We may reply with Fouillé, that even if no such aim exists, that would suffice to demonstrate the inutility of a general science of social facts and of their laws. But for the most part there does exist a Sociologic aim, and that is society itself, the collective life which goes to make up man and without which he would not be man. Fustel de Coulanges, a sociologist without knowing it asserts that Sociology has no right to exist. The word history has the same sense and signifies the same thing. History is the science of social arts, that is Sociology itself. We may quote John Lubbock's reply to him: "The combinations, the successions, the dynasties can scarcely enter into Sociology, while the discussion of questions which refer to education, to health, to the condition of the poor, and many other facts which contribute in a great measure to the prosperity and well being of men do not form part of history, at least not till now (1894). There are then parts of history which do not enter into the dominion of Sociology, and questions of Sociology which do not enter into the dominion of history. We find in history pages and even chapters consecrated to wars, to battles, to struggles for power, while the social condition of the people is entirely set aside, or disposed of in a sentence or two." Sociology then has at present a really important and incontestable task. It studies the laws and the aims of society, the forms which this life can take, and the issues of these forms. History, political economy, jurisprudence all tend light to it, but it is a science apart. It cannot be confounded with history, the same as mechanics cannot be confounded with the description of the diverse states of the heaven at diverse cosmographic epochs. As on history, so over all the branches of human knowledge Sociology exercises its beneficial influence. The new horizons laid bare by it, for example, in law are splendid. In international rights they are for overthrowing ancient political barriers. In matters of private right they have begun considering the interests of the proletariat and the poorer classes which till now were passed over and ignored. In penal right, they destroy individual responsibility based on free-will, and affirm that to be social which protects us from the offender as from an infector, or a madman. In the field of letters and of art, the influx of sociology has wrought a change. The old romantic and metaphysical criterions have been given up, and man is depicted and described not ideally, but for what he is and lives, with noble and ignoble passions agitating him. In the same way the formula "Art for Art's sake" is declared void and wanting in sense, and the great function of social art set on foot, "Art for Life's sake." For Religions or Rationalistic morality it substitutes positivist morality. This is based on ego-altruism, that is on the principle that in a well-organised society seeking the good alone of others; maximum individual profit must be the consequence. In politics, Sociology teaches to the rulers that society lives according to certain laws, has certain tendencies and needs which cannot be despised nor forgotten.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

THE NEW DANGER IN INDIA.

Sir Charles Elliott's Views.

The following is the text of the article which, as Reuter told us, Sir Charles Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1891 to 1895 contributed to the June number of the *Empire Review*:—

A few months ago everybody in England was asking everyone who had been in India "Is there going to be another mutiny?" And every Anglo-Indian was replying "There is no fear of another mutiny; but unless something is done to control the unbridled license of the vernacular press, there will be assaults and outrages on isolated Europeans which will call for severe punishment, and if unchecked may lead to fierce reprisals." What was thus foreseen has quickly come to pass.

No attempt was made to strengthen the press law. The poisonous stream of incitement to race-hatred, to rebellion, and to murder has continued to flow in increasing volume, turning the heads of raw, half-educated youths by eulogies of political assassins of past ages and other countries, till they burn with the desire to be classed as heroes for doing some act to drive the detested foreigner out of the country. We see the result in the long tall of criminal offences, such as the shooting of Mr. Allen at Goalando: the stabbing of a missionary whose only offence was his colour: the blowing up of the Lieutenant-Governor's train by dynamite; the pelting on the Viceroy's motor with bricks and breaking the windows of his car as he drove from Calcutta to Burrackpore; the murder of a subordinate Indian magistrate by the throwing sulphuric acid over him; the bomb thrown into the room of the Mayor of Chandernagore; the murder of two ladies and a groom in Mozaffarpore by the explosion of a bomb meant for the magistrate of the district; and now the discovery of an extensive manufacture of bombs and a widespread conspiracy to use them against the highest officials in the land. The men arrested for these crimes made at first no attempt to escape punishment but boasted openly of their heroic conduct. And everyone asks where is this to end, and what steps do you propose to take to stop it?

The question is one which is extremely difficult to answer, and a complete solution of it will demand careful study by the highest statesmanship in this country and in India. The facts which have recently occurred necessitate a complete reconstruction of the ideas which have of late prevailed in England, and on which the action of Government has been largely based. It has been held that the natives of India and especially of Bengal are

TOO GENTLE AND SUBMISSIVE

to venture on any acts of overt hostility and bloodshed. What harm could arise from letting them posture and prate, from tolerating the output of seditious oratory and reams of treasonable print, when their nerveless hands will never dare to strike a blow? But those who argue thus forget two important factors in the problem: the Bengali's gift of imitation, and his skill in assimilating English education. He has read in the newspapers how lawless crowds in Ireland defy the law and the executive, how the Russian anarchists terrorise with bombs and daggers, and he burns to emulate them. From our schools he has learnt two lessons; his studies in ancient and modern history have taught him the honour paid to those who have shed blood to advance the freedom of their country, and he has profited by the efforts to introduce athletic games and physical exercises. Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors have offered shields and prizes for prowess in cricket and foot-ball, and have encouraged Bengali youths to stand up in the scrimmage against British soldiers. Hence the "National Volunteers" and the resistance of rioters to the police. A new spirit and a new body have been evolved, and the old valuation of the Bengali, as far as physical characteristics go, has to be somewhat revised. It is a very natural impulse which induces people to ask

WHAT ARE THE GRIEVANCES

which have led to this spirit of hostility, and how can they be removed or remedied. Agitation, it has been argued, never yet excited unrest in a European country; it is the product of unrest rather than its cause. It is doubtful if this statement is true even of Britain, where we have seen on many occasions a purely factitious agitation organised by political propaganda, though it may not last long or spread widely. But to apply such doctrines to India merely shows ignorance of the East. There the wildest rumours, the most preposterous accusations find easy credit. There has never been a census taken without an alarm spreading that the Government want to compel enlistment in the army or to seize wives for their soldiers; never a great bridge built or a broken dam closed without the neighbourhood being emptied by a panic fear that a life must be sacrificed and a body buried under the foundation or in the breach. Add to this extreme credulity the newformed principle of "adoration-of-the-country" imitated from Japan, and it will be easily seen that a foreign government has a formidable condition of things to deal with.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS

pours forth day after day a stream of calumnies as to the intentions of the Government and the effects of its action, and gradually a great body of opinion is formed holding that India is plundered and oppressed, that it is a disgrace to be governed by foreigners, and that self-respect requires them to assert their independence. As there is no hope of effecting this by an armed rising, the method adopted must be that of assassination and boycotting of individuals. Remediable grievances are not even alleged; the only grievance is that we are there; the only remedy is the evacuation of India by the English. Their cry is that they want a larger share in the Government, but all that has been done or is being done in this direction is ignored, and it is evident that nothing will content them except complete possession of all the reins of Government, with perhaps retention of the British army to protect them against invasion from without and insurrection from within.

How far such wild ideas have spread it is difficult to say. They are certainly not confined to Bengal though more widely prevalent there than elsewhere. They took their origin among the classes who speak and read English, but have spread far beyond their exiguous numbers, for it is the vernacular papers current among those who are very slightly educated that are doing the greatest part of the mischief. But this at least is certain, that the virus is spreading rapidly and has even touched the native army, and that if not checked the consequences will be extremely serious. Hitherto no attempt has been made at repression except the deportation of Lajpat Rai and his friend, inspired by a momentary flash of courage. If the Government refuse to take some stronger steps now, it will shortly find itself compelled to

STRIKE A HARD AND HEAVY BLOW

to retain the mastery. The first and most essential measure is to obtain greater control over the vernacular press. It is generally understood that proposals were sent home from India last year for reviving, at least in its main outlines, Lord Lytton's Act of 1878, and that they were rejected by Mr. Morley, who held that the existing law was sufficiently strong for the purpose. He was encouraged in this belief by the apparent success of prosecutions for sedition in two or three cases before the courts of first instance, but it was soon found that on appeal to weak and incompetant judges of the higher courts the sentences were reversed and the penalties minimised. Ingenious steps were taken to frustrate the action of the law. Newspapers were issued without any recognised editor, managed by a secret committee through whom articles were sent for publication, the authorship of which was unknown, so that the only responsible person was the printer, a mere man of straw, who for a modest remuneration was ready to submit to a short term of imprisonment. Thus it has happened that a paper like the "Yugunter" has been convicted two or three times and the printer punished, and yet it continues to appear without restraint and to pour forth its malignant incitement to sedition and crime. A scandal of this kind must not be allowed to continue. To the Indian mind it is an unnatural paradox that a great Government should allow itself to be brought into contempt by venomous distribes and should be powerless to stop them. No native State in India would tolerate such a state of things; they would promptly suppress the printing establishment and deport the writers. As Mr. Mitre has well said in his recent book on "Indian Problems," their policy is prevention of the offence—ours is punishment of the offender. This prevention is what such a scheme as that sketched out by the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, aims at. Every printing press should be registered with the name of the proprietor and with a substantial editor, and a moderate sum deposited as security for good behaviour. If any really seditious article issues from it, it should be in the power of the magistrate of the district to take possession of the press and to impound the security. It should be open to the proprietor to bring a civil suit before the high court or chief court of the province, and if the court think the magistrate's action was not justified by the character of the article, substantial damages would be given for the suppression. In this way the diffusion of

ENCOURAGEMENT TO DISLOYALTY WOULD BE STOPPED,

while a check would be maintained over any tendency to interpret as sedition a reasonable expression of complaint or remonstrance. No doubt such a law would not be agreeable to Liberals, who believe that every principle accepted in England can be exported for adoption in the East, and it will be a hard task for Lord Morley to induce Parliament to support it. But however hampered he may be by allegiance to his party, he cannot fail to see that the existing position is intolerable. We have been acting for the last thirty years on the principle that a free press is a wholesome safety-valve, and that suppression of opinion only drives it under-ground and makes it more dangerous. We see now that the safety-valve emits vapours which are poisonous to those who inhale them, and the dangerous underground process of bomb-manufacture has set in without the suppression. We cannot continue to expose the immature minds of Indian youths to the temptation offered by these constant execrations of the Government because it is foreign, these assertions that if they were unanimous they could drive all the British into the sea. Even the chief leaders of mischief in Parliament and elsewhere must desire that England should retain possession of India, that such provocation to native disloyalty should be stopped, and that the lives of men and women of our race, scattered in isolated places throughout India, should be protected. If that end is to be accomplished a complete change of system must be effected. They may talk of gratifying aspirations and of removing grievances, but they know in their hearts that the stage we have reached is not one of aspirations or of grievances, but of self-defence and struggle for existence—and that the murderous and cowardly hostility with which we are now faced must be crushed.

(To be concluded.)

ARRIVALS.

Anchor Line Steamer "Castalia." June 27.

Burne, Lt S F	Marsden, Mr T
Bradbridge, Capt E M	Pellew, Lt H C
Chatterton, Lt G A	Potter, Mrs
Forteath, Mrs G N	Potter, Master W
Hewitt, Rev G	Potter, Master, J
Hogge, Mrs R M	Potrer, Miss R
Kempton, Capt G C D	Thomas, Lt A W
Leake, Capt G D	Thornton, Capt W B
Leake, Mrs	

DEPARTURE.

The following passengers are proceeding to Japan & China via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Silesia, to-morrow (Friday) from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7 at 8 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers must be at the Fort Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 7 a. m.

Guldemsaar Mr. & Mrs.	Rust Dr.
Kepler Mr. L. F.	Severinus M. J.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 23rd June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	.....	Nil	...
Teheran ...	23	11	55 a. m.	3	4
Suez	23	1	40 p. m.	1	2

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (23-6-08).

An official telegram from Boma states that several earthquake shocks have been felt recently in the Congo district. There have been no casualties, but the natives were panic-stricken. Many of them ran for miles, and refused to return to their villages unless they received guns and ammunition.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

Yesterday afternoon's match, though played on a firm ground and before a large crowd of spectators, did not excite the usual interest which a League game usually does. The contending teams were the Young Men's Christian Association and the Bombay Rovers and while the Y. M. C. A. were playing their full complement of eleven, the Rovers had as usual, three absentees and amongst the spectators were found three handy sailors to fill the gap.

It was a very level game that was witnessed and there was very little to choose between the two elevens. The Rovers for the first time showed some improvement in their line of play and tactics. Perhaps it could not exactly be called an improvement, for the Y. M. C. A. who began the season so well, were off their mark last evening and often exposed themselves to attack unnecessarily. But this deterioration in the game of the Y. M., however, profited the Rovers but little, except that the latter were enabled to return attack for attack. Though off their form, the Y. M. C. A. eventually remained masters of the field by the narrow margin of one goal to love.

As to individual members of the two teams, their merits have been often discussed in these columns, and anything more cannot be said at this stage. Credit, however, must be given to the opposing backs for their stout defence and to Lane, the sailor goal-keeper of the Rovers, for his skilful saves.

The ball was kicked off at 6 p. m. sharp, the Rovers defending the old Admiralty House side goal. Play in mid-field set in for a few minutes, then unsuccessful visits were paid to both the flags. After that the Y. M. C. A. began to press and three successive shots at the flags having been returned by Lane, a corner was awarded, which however brought no score. Up and down play was again witnessed, though it was the Y. M. C. A. that had generally the better of the exchanges and were mostly hovering round their enemy's flags. A shot at the Y. M. flags having missed, the attacked now turned aggressors and G. Brewin, from a pass from Hastings Templeton, shot the one and only goal of the match as it afterwards turned out to be. After that desultory play set in.

Score:—

Y. M. C. A.	1 Goal.
Rovers	Nil.

On crossing over, the Y. M. C. A. assumed the offensive but their progress was checked by the Rovers backs. A return attack followed and the Rovers looked like equalizing with a fine opening before them, but unluckily a foul was given against them and the ball was once again taken back to midfield. The ball after that was kicking all over the field, and the backs were seen in their element with clever tackling and long kicking. After about 20 minutes of this sort of play, a strong rush was made for the Rovers' flags and two shots within a few seconds, were saved by Lane, and a scrimmage ensuing, he again, assisted by the backs, averted danger. Up and down play concluded the game.

Y. M. C. A.	1 Goal.
Rovers	Nil.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal—Rose.
Backs—Kelly, Rowbottom (capt)
Half-backs—Gradwell, Joyer, Spierce.
Forwards—Templeton, Dowling, G. Brewin, H. Templeton, T. Brewin.

ROVERS.

Goal—Lane.
Backs—Bridon, Kellet.
Half-backs—Petty, Cuzen, Benson.
Forwards—Christie, Osborne, Black, Mungavin, Watson.

Referee.—Mr. C. Ward.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

Friday, June 26—Bombay Gym Bes Tele ground.
Saturday, June 27—L Eastern Tele. Tele ground.
Saturday, July 4—L Customs C C Customs ground.
Saturday, July 11—L Grindlay Groom, Tele. ground.
Thursday, July 16—Royal G Artillery Tele ground.
Saturday, July 18—L R I M Dockyard, RIM ground.
Saturday, July 25—L Public Works Dept P W D ground.
Saturday, August 1—L Bo Impmt Trust, BIT ground.
Saturday, August 8—L Reserve day.
Tuesday, August 11—L Ad Offices G I P R, Tele ground.
Saturday, August 15—L Eastern Tele, Tele ground.
Wednesday, August 19—L Customs C C Tele ground.
Saturday, August 22—L Grindlay Groom.
Saturday, August 29—L R I M Dockyard.
Monday, August 31—L Reserve day.
Saturday, Sept 5—L Public Works Dept, Tele ground.
Thursday, Sept 10—Royal G Artillery, Colaba ground.
Saturday, Sept 12—L Bo Impmt Trust, Tele ground.
Friday, Sept 18—Parsee Presidency.
Saturday, Sept 19—Parsee Presidency.
Saturday, Sept 26—L Reserve Day.
Monday, Oct 5—Bombay Gym Res, Tele ground.

Major T. C. Browning has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore, vice Major Ralph granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

Out of the batch of Devonshire songs the Rev. S. Baring Gould has, in the course of many years, collected from natives of Dartmoor, Bert Coles, a village schoolmaster, has made an operetta, which was given at Newton Abbot recently. Nearly all the characters were taken by villagers, who had never been on a stage before.

MANCHESTER CUP.
GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
ROYAL HUNT CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.
Double and treble events, etc.
Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

CRICKET.

GAWD SARASWAT C. C. VS. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday between the Gawd Saraswat C. C. and the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana resulting in a win for the Gawd Saraswats by 65 runs. For the Saraswats Mr. Kantak and Kalyanpurker bowled remarkably well, the former taking 5 wickets for 8 runs and the latter 5 wickets for 17 runs. The following are the scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Dalal, c Hegde, b Kuntak	11
Daruwalla, c Pilgaunker b Kalyanpurker	2
Mehta J, b Kantak	0
Tabelawala, c Hegde b Kalyanpurker ...	1
Hegde, c Nerurker c Kalyanpurker. ...	2
Lobo, l b w Kantak	1
Parruck (Captain), b Kantak	0
Surveyor, b Kantak	5
Master, not out	0
Mehta C, c Kalyanpurker	2
Engineer E D, b Kalyanpurker	2
Extras ...	1
Total ...	25

SARASWAT C. C.

K B Kamat, c and b Engineer	10
K V Kalkini, b Engineer	0
V D Pai, c Mehta C	4
J N Dewoolkar, b Kazinaer	0
S N Nerurker, b Mehta J	16
V V Kantak, c Parekh	1
S L Kalyanpurker, c Mehta C	1
G B Hegde (Capt) c Mehta C	11
S B Pilgaunker, not out	21
M G Kanvinde, b Engineer	5
W B Pilgaunker, c Mehta C	1
Extras ...	11
Total ...	90

BOMBAY MUSLIM C. C. vs. HINDU JOLLY C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade Maidan on Sunday between the Bombay Muslim C. C. and Hindu Jolly C. C. resulting in a victory for the former. Winning the toss the Muslims went in and put in a respectable score of 113 runs. For the Hindus only Tarachand and M. K. Desai were able to score double figures; the rest of the team having been disposed of for a poor total of 42 runs. Sheik Mahmood took the bowling and batting honors for the Muslims by capturing 7 wickets for 15 runs and contributing 67 runs to the total score:—

MUSLIM C. C.

Ebrahim ... ...

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th June give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell during the week in twenty-six districts exceding 3 inches in tahsil Zamania, one inch in tahsil Ghazipur district, half an inch in Ballia and amounting to nearly half an inch in the hills and northern and submontane districts. More rain is urgently required for autumn sowings in the hills and for sugarcane which is reported to be withering in several districts. Autumn sowings continue in the hills. In the plains sowing by aid of irrigation continues. Land is being prepared for autumn crops and sugarcane is being irrigated. Markets are sufficiently stocked and grain continues to be imported into the hills. Prices have risen in nine districts and continue very high. The condition of agricultural stock is generally satisfactory but is deteriorating in Kheri and in several districts there is an increased scarcity of fodder. Forest hay is being utilized in many places. The water supply is short in a number of districts especially in the uplands of Mirzapur.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—There is a decrease of 30,246 in the total numbers on relief. Workers have decreased by 57,581 and depandants by 15,443. Numbers on gratuitous relief have risen by 42,778. Aided works show a decrease in numbers. There is little change in the situation in the seriously affected districts. Public works continue to be replaced by civil works and dependants are being drafted where necessary to gratuitous relief. Some dependants who received doles pending inclusion in gratuitous relief lists were not shown in the returns of the previous week. Gratuitous relief is being closed in several of the slightly affected districts. The condition of the people continues satisfactory though small-pox and cholera are prevalent. Cholera is reported from 23 districts and there have been a few cases on works. Wells are being disinfected and a special staff is employed for this purpose in Mirzapur. Immigrants from Rewah and Bengal are leaving south Mirzapur for their homes. There are 11,128 persons on relief in the Balrampur Estate and 9,283 elsewhere on private works. The numbers on Government relief are :—on works 398,414 ; on aided works 155,195 ; on test works 891 ; dependants 101,941 ; on gratuitous relief 372,883 ; in poor-houses 3,028 ; total 1,032,352. The largest total figures are :—Bahraich 179,847 ; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 139,987 ; Banda 108,467 ; Gonda, excluding Balrampur, 80,106 ; Kheri 72,836 ; Jalun 66,086 ; Bara Banki 57,561 ; Allahabad 56,789 and Sitapur 48,744. Prices :—Garhwal 6 ; Almora 7 ; Chakrata 8 ; Kheri 9 ; Mirzapur 6 to 10 1-8 ; Jalaun and Banda 9 1-2 ; Jhansi 9 9-16 ; elsewhere 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain fell in all districts except in Delhi, Ferozepore and Amritsar. The price of wheat is rising in Gurgaon, Ludhiana, Sialkot and Jhang and falling in Rohtak, Ambala, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Multan. Prices are generally at or above scarcity rates except in Delhi, Lyallpur and Multan where prices are between warning and scarcity rates. Harvesting of spring crops is over. Ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops continue. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good to average. Crops are below average in Rohtak and Multan owing to late and insufficient supply of canal water. Insects are slightly damaging sugarcane in Amritsar and Sialkot. Cattle are generally in good to fair condition except in Ferozepore, Sialkot and Jhang where their condition is poor owing to scarcity of fodder and over work. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Ambala, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon, Sialkot, Shahpur and Multan. The water-supply is deficient in Ambala and a shortage of the canal water-supply is reported in Rohtak and Multan. 1,441 persons attended the famine test-works in the Gurgaon tahsil against 1,530 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Very slight rain fell in Peshawar and Bannu. The condition of standing crops is fair and the outturn is expected to be average. Harvesting of spring crops still continues in portions of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Canals are working satisfactorily and the water-supply is sufficient, except in portions of the Swabi tahsil. The Indus is rising and there is extensive irrigation in Dera Ismail Khan from the inundation of this river. Fodder is sufficient and the condition of cattle is fair except in one village in the Peshawar tahsil. Prices are falling slightly in Peshawar owing to fresh stocks of spring crops but are stationary in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

RAJPUTANA.

Thirty-eight cents of rain fell at Bharatpur and slight showers at Partabgarh and Udaipur. Agricultural operations are so far satisfactory, Sowings have commenced in Bikaner and ploughing and manuring are in progress elsewhere. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is generally sufficient and food-stocks are adequate. Prices continue much above the normal and have again risen by one seer in Kotah. Fluctuations are noticeable in a few States and in Ajmer-Merwara. There are 6,172 persons on special public works being a decrease of 327 on last week.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall was partial in Baghelkhand, Malva and Bhopawar and nil elsewhere. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Agricultural stock is indifferent in Baghelkhand, and fair to good elsewhere. Cattle-disease prevails in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bundlekhand and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal and Baghelkhand ; very scanty in Bundelkhand ; insufficient and dear in parts of Indore and Malwa and sufficient elsewhere, Prices are rising in parts of Malwa and are high but steady elewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The general situation is unaltered. The numbers on relief are :—Rewa—on works 57,500 ; on gratuitous relief 11,000. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 4,500 ; on gratuitous relief 1,000 ; total for the Agency—on works 62,000 ; on gratuitous relief 12,000 ; on both kinds of relief 74,000. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 7,000 ; on gratuitous relief 5,000. In the Indore State—on works 1,000 ; on gratuitous relief 45,500. In the Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua—on works 3,000 ; on gratuitous relief 1,000. In Manpur —on works 197 ; and in the Gwalior Residency area 156. Grand total—on works 73,355 ; on gratuitous relief 63,500 ; on both kinds of relief 136.855.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Strong winds and clouds are prevalent and the temperature continues high. Akola received over 2 inches of rain and Nimar, Chindwara, Chanda and Buldana 1 to 1 1-2. Rain fell also in Betul Yeotmal, Raipur, Bhandara, Amraoti, Wardha and Seoni varying from 57 to 30 cents ; while Hoshangabad, Balaghat and Jubbulpore had slight showers. Preparation of land for sowing of autumn crops continues throughout the Provinces and dry sowing has begun in several districts. Sowings of cotton began in Akola and in the Rehli tahsil of Saugor ; and of ricc in parts of Mandla, Chanda, Bhandara and in the districts of Chattisgarh. Insufficiency of water is felt in parts of Saugor, Hoshangabad, Mandly, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Bhandara, Chanda, Betul, Chhindwara, Raipur and Drug. Fodder is generally reported to be dear or scarce. Cattle are deteriorating in parts of Damoh, Seoni and Narsinghpur ; but elsewhere their condition is fair to good. Prices :—Wheat rose in Saugor, Damoh, Betul, Raipur, and Akola and fell in Chhindwara by 1-4 to ½ seer per rupee, Juar became dearer in Akola and Buldana by 1/2 and 1 seer respectively, Rice rose in Bilaspur and Akola by 1/2 seer. The price of gram rose slightly in three districts.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Khairagarh had 1·33 inches of rain while light showers not exceeding 35 cents were received in Chhuikhadan, Raj-Nandgaon, Kanker, Raigarh and Sarangarh. Preparation of land for the ensuing autumn sowings continuus and sowing of rice has been started in all the States. Fodder and water are sufficient, except in Kawardha, Sakti, Jashpur and Korea. Some mortality among cattle is reported from Kawardha and Korea. The price of wheat rose by 1 seer in Sarangarh and that of gram and rice by 1 seer in Sirguja. Rice fell by ½ seer in Korea ; elsewhere prices are almost stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The situation remains practically unchanged. Extension of gratuitous relief to circles in Hoshangabad bordering on Nimar has been sanctioned but not yet commenced. Workers, both on ordinary and village works, are decreasing as agricultural operations extend. Distribution of 'takavi' is nearly completed and sowings have commenced. The public health and the condition of the people continue good but cattle-disease prevails in Saugor. Owing to scarcity of folder and water the condition of cattle in hilly tracts is bad especially in Seoni where a high mortality from this cause is reported. Prices are steady with a slight rise in a few districts. In the Feudatory States the situation remains the same as last week. The numbers on relief are :—on works 9,238; weavers 10,959; on gratuitous relief 18,106; total 38,303.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 1,267,275 a decrease of 35,625.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Since the advent of the present worthy Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta says the "Pioneer's" commercial correspondent at Calcutta, there has been a marked absence of complaints against the general working arrangements of the Port Trust, and the mercantile community can point to numerous innovations and improvements introduced or carried out by Mr. Dumayne, all of which have gone to assist in the more efficient handling of the vast amount of increasing traffic passing through the Port. For instance, it was contended for years that it would be impracticable to open the Hooghly Bridge at night so as to relieve the congestion which followed during the day time when the enormous volume of cart traffic between Calcutta and Howrah with its endless stream of bullock "gharries" has to be seen to be believed ; this difficulty, however, of dealing with the passage of ocean-going vessels through the bridge at night was successfully overcome, and the public are indebted to Mr. Dumayne for having carried through an innovation hitherto looked upon, for some inexplicable reason, as unworkable. The removal of the Tea Warehouse from the Strand Road to the Docks, thus giving the import trade a large area of floor space which was badly needed, proved to be an improvement which has worked smoothly and so far given satisfaction to all concerned. The Port Commissioners' new ferry service is another public boon and blessing, and while the fares are cheap and within the reach of all, the traffic receipts from this source are substantial, and contribute a good profit to the coffers of the Port Trust. In addition to the many improvements of recent years numerous changes have been introduced into the office of the Port Trust, all tending for greater efficiency and the more expeditious handling of the various "challans" and documents necessary when landing or shipping merchandise ; although in this latter respect much has been done, there is still room for other small improvements which will doubtless come in time, when the indebtedness of the merchants of Calcutta to the present head of the Port Trust executive will be further increased. In view of the bold and vigorous policy of development followed by the Port Commissioners during recent years, it is no surprise to those who are cognisant of the growing needs of the Port to learn that a scheme is now on the tapis for the complete overhauling of the arrangements which at present exist for dealing with traffic north of the Howrah Bridge. It is a matter for congratulation that the administrative authorities of the Trust are determined as far as possible with the space at their disposal to keep well ahead of the requirements of the Port, and although the greater part of Mr. Palmer's scheme of extensions will be carried out by instalments the public will appreciate the foresight which has prompted the proposals to place the accommodation north of the bridge on a basis that should remove many of the difficulties at present existing in the handling of the heavy traffic carried by the inland steamers over the great waterways of Bengal. Mr. Palmer's scheme, which involves an estimated expenditure of nearly 54 lakhs, is distinctly comprehensive, and every contingency appears to have been provided for Reclamation of a large area is a prominent feature. Seventeen new warehouses with a floor space of nearly one million and a quarter square feet will be erected, twelve commodious pontoons, landing stages are to be laid down, and the acquisition of a large area of land by arrangement with the authorities of the Mint and the Mayo Hospital forms another principal item in the plans of Mr. Palmer, all of which have been approved by the Commissioners. The import trade of Calcutta has made and is making vast strides, taxing the resources of the existing accommodation to its utmost, and the Commissioners, looking well ahead, are desirous of reserving the jetties and warehouses south of the bridge solely for imports. The removal of the Tea Warehouse to the Docks undoubtedly helped matters, but the traffic in hides at present taken at the jetties for shipment and the receiving station of the Eastern Bengal State Railway still occupy a vast amount of valuable space, which eventually, when the extension scheme is completed, will be dealt with north of the bridge. The Inland Steamer Companies for years past have been carrying on their traffic under considerable difficulties, due principally to the vagaries of the river which has resulted in very long leads from their godowns to the landing stages ; the latter are frequently left high and dry, and additional flats had to be moored alongside in order to carry on the work of loading and unloading expeditiously. The construction of the four new landing stages will be undertaken immediately, and to show the completeness of Mr. Palmer's scheme, it is satisfactory to note that the claims of the country boat trade have not been overlooked as ample wharf space for them will be provided between the landing stages to be occupied by the inland steamers and flats. The scheme of extension as proposed by the Port Trust clearly indicates that the Commissioners are fully alive to the growing needs of the vast and increasing trade of Calcutta, and furthermore it is a matter of satisfaction to all that the body of men appointed to watch over the requirements and general welfare of the Port are imbued with that spirit of foresight and enterprise, which qualities have done so much in the past to bring Calcutta to a position of which everyone engaged in commerce must be proud.

BY THE WAY.

DINIZULU'S STATUS IN ZULULAND.

As the number of questions asked in the House of Commons concerning this Zulu chief seems to be endless, it may be interesting to note that his position in Zululand is that of a Government Induna, and, according to the official instructions on the subject, a house is provided for him on a site selected by the Governor and a salary of £500 per annum is attached to his office. He was clearly given to understand when he returned from St. Helena that he was not to consider himself a paramount chief of the country. The official conditions describing his position state, "He must respect, listen to, and obey those officers of the Government who are placed in authority over him."

CONDITIONS AS TO SALARY.

With regard to Dinizulu's salary, concerning which questions were recently put in the House, this is held at the pleasure of the Government, and is strictly dependent on the manner in which he behaves and obeys the laws laid down for his guidance ; but, the conditions add, "It will not be withdrawn without the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies." Dinizulu returned to Zululand in January 1898, and among his impedimenta (so the Blue-book states) were included "six donkeys, ten dogs, some rabbits, fowl-pens a canary, a parrot, and a monkey."

TAMMANY'S CONVENTION TRIP.

The Tammany "braves" are already beginning to make arrangements for their journey to the Democratic National Convention in July. Six hundred and fifty of them will be carried from New York to Denver in five special trains, averaging seven sleeping-cars each, in addition to baggage and dining-cars. The total cost of "transportation" will be about 100dols. a head, and, according to the more moderate estimate, another 50dols. per man will be needed for expenses in the convention city. "It'll be a fine trip," says one of the delegates, "and it'll be good to see the snow on the tops of the mountains ; but somehow 100,000dols. seems a pretty big price to pay for the pleasure of going out there to see our dear friend Bryan nominated." Tammany, however, has a reputation to keep up for lavish expenditure on such occasions.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL WOMAN IN SCOTLAND.

Every day brings fresh proof, writes a correspondent of the "Christian World" that the ecclesiastical woman has arrived in Scotland. Not only has a lady been appointed upon an ecclesiastical committee under Congregationalism, but one has been appointed under Presbyterianism to accompany the elders, who, in a particular instance were to prosecute a call. In addition to this it is interesting to learn that ladies are now enrolling themselves as members of the Divinity classes in the theological colleges. In Glasgow, for example, at the U. F. College, there are three lady Divinity students. Two hail from America but the third, Miss Jean Reith, belongs to a family highly esteemed in the city and in the denomination.

SELFISH INVALIDS.

Is physical suffering the cause of moral improvement in its victims? It has long been held to be so, but some modern authorities, according to the "British Medical Journal," hold an opposite opinion: Dr. Weir Mitchell, the distinguished American neurologist, is reported to have said that in all his experience as a physician he had not seen more than a dozen men or women who had been improved morally by long-continued suffering. Although he admits that acute illness, which brings the patient close to death, often has a beneficial effect upon the disposition, he cannot agree with the assertion frequently heard from the pulpit that suffering usually brings about moral improvement. The chronic invalid, he says, is almost invariably selfish and peevish and it is a hard task to find a nurse who can stand the strain of such a service. Suffering, then, may not be the school of saints—at least not in these days when "Sins are so many and saints are so few."

CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK.

In the State of New York the annual death-rate from tuberculosis shows a remarkable uniformity, both as regards the total number of deaths from this cause and the relation to the general death-rate. About 14,000 deaths, we learn from the "Hospital," occur there from tuberculosis in each year, and this number constitutes from one-tenth to one-eleventh of all deaths. Year after year, while the population has increased rapidly, and while the general death-rate has decreased and the prevalence of tuberculosis has also diminished, this level has been retained with little variation. These facts are noted by Dr. John H. Pryor. He considers that the plan of prevention usually employed is haphazard, careless, and ineffectual.

LAWYERS AS REPUBLICAN RULERS.

The visit of M. Fallieres to England, the "Law Journal" points out had a special interest for the legal profession, for the President is himself a lawyer. It is remarkable how frequently the highest office in Republican countries is filled by a lawyer. Most of the distinguished men who have risen to the position of President of the United States, including Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, Lincoln, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley, achieved their first triumphs in the Arena of the law. M. Loubet who visited England five years ago, was, like M. Fallieres, a practising barrister before he became a French statesman, and among the addresses he received while he was the King's guest was one from the Law Society, in which fitting allusion was made to his "long and eminent association with our great profession of the law."

THE PRIMATE'S DESPATCH-BOX.

In an exceedingly interesting account of Lambeth Palace and the daily life of the Primate there in the "Pall Mall Magazine" for May, Mr. Harold Spender tells us that Dr. Davidson uses the same despatch-box for his daily engagements as that which Dr. Tait used : It is a little old cardboard box, faded with all noble use. You lift a cover, and see all the letters for the week carefully docketed to the dates. When Dr. Davidson left the service of Dr. Tait for the See of Rochester, he took away not only Dr. Tait's daughter, but also this little cardboard box. He carried it with him in all his pilgrimage—from Rochester to Windsor from Windsor to Winchester, and finally from Winchester back to Lambeth Palace. And now it rests precisely where it rested before. There is nothing of which Dr. Davidson is more proud.

ITALIAN CRUISERS.

Italy, which stands quite in the forefront as far as naval construction is concerned, has a new class of armoured cruisers building, four ships of 9,830 tons, carrying four 10-in, and eight 8-in. guns, of a designed horse-power of 18 000, and estimated speed of 22 knots ; the Garibaldi class, three ships, are 7,400 tons, with one 10-in., two 8-in., and fourteen 6-in. guns ; and the Carlo Alberto and Vettor Pisani are 6,500 tons, with twelve 6-in. and six 4·7in guns. There are some other smaller cruisers.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Mr. Augustine Birrell is credited with having the other day expressed the opinion that the Life of Dr. Currie by his son was the most perfect example of a biography in our language. Now Mr. Birrell's "obiter dicta" are always listened to, and people contemplate what he writes with something of the admiration with which the two imps in "Dicky" Doyle's titlepage contemplate the drops of ink which fall from the pen of "Mr. Punch." And rightly so. Mr. Birell is an admirable blend of the literary man and the bookman, two very different things—that is, he has not only the finest of literary perceptions, but has also an eye for the "edition" and a sense of the awe of great libraries. Moreover, as a critic he can be at one and the same time weighty and witty. He can give the essence of much thinking and reading in a few brilliant sentences, with something, to use Longfellow's simile, of the skill of the chemist who is content to condense a ton of roses into three drops of sparkling attar. Nevertheless, in the present case, unless he has been misreported, or unless there is some inscrutable inwardness of meaning in his definition of a biography, he must be held to have furnished us with one more instance of the "generous superlative" in criticism. What the most perfect specimens of biography in our language are is well known. They are two in number, and they are pre-eminent by reason both of the genius of those who wrote them and the distinction of those about whom they are written.

ENGLISH BIOGRAPHIES.

Our literature, however, is peculiarly rich in the possession of a number of biographies which, in the absence of those two, would be pronounced almost perfect in their kind. Trevelyan's "Life of Macaulay" is one of them. Dr. Robertson Nicoll occasionally reminds us that Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte" is another. North of the Tweed men praise Norman MacLeod's Life by his brother, while many put in a good word for Hogg's "Life of Shelley"—a work which, fragmentary and occasionally uncouth as it is, is yet a work of genius, and gives the reader a singularly vivid and convincing picture of one aspect of the poet in his youth. In this class one may pick and choose and have his favourites. Perhaps some would put first on the list, and few would put lower down than second, Forster's "Life of Goldsmith." This book is planned on the ample scale of the larger biographies, is full of anecdotes, and gives not only an account of the "life and adventures" of Goldsmith, but also glimpses of his "times." Curiously enough, at the present moment it is almost unobtainable. There seems to be no complete edition to be had. Some eighteen years ago one appeared in the "Minerva Library," and was encored, but it has not since been reprinted. Even second-hand copies are hard to come by, and one may congratulate himself if he succeed in striking even upon one of those five hundred copies with which, on the publication of the Continental edition of the Life, Tauchnitz presented the author. There are, indeed, abridgments to be had in which Foster's charming discursiveness is not too sorely docked, while for a succinct summary of Goldsmith's career Mr. Austin Dobson's volume in the "Great Writers" series would be hard to beat.

CURRIE.

It is quite enough for Currie's Life to be numbered with such good company. Like the others, it is a literary biography, inasmuch as Currie was the author of the first Life of Burns. That book, handling a delicate subject with great skill, had an immense vogue in its day, and made the way easier for the works that have superseded it. Further, at one of the crises of the war against Revolutionary France, Currie, under the pseudonym of "Jasper Wilson," wrote a pamphlet of which ten thousand copies are said to have been sold. Three large editions were sold in London in two months. It was reprinted elsewhere, and there were several Irish and Scottish editions. It appeared in America, and had the honour of translation into French and German. Currie, however, was not essentially, a literary man. He was a hard-working and successful physician. His philanthropy made him an ardent opponent of the slave trade, and he intervened successfully on behalf of the French prisoners of war. He seems to have been interested in Dale's experiments at Lanark, and his public spirit has left its mark on certain of the public institutions of Liverpool. The biography has few anecdotes, but in a letter to Sir Walter Scott there is an account of one of the writer's earliest memories. A rider crossing the Solway by night was overtaken by tempest and racing tide, and unhorsed. With difficulty he reached a standing net, and, lashing himself to the upright post, shouted for help. Those on shore heard the cries, but could not put off to rescue him, nor, indeed, could they localise the sound. "The sound," says Currie, "seemed to come from the spirit of the water." Presently it ceased, and in the morning the receding tide revealed the body of the traveller lashed to the post and bleaching in the wind.

A RHODESIAN NOVEL.

The world of the novelist is so far removed from that of ordinary life that even when it is placed, as in Miss Gertrude Page's novel The Edge o' Beyond in Rhodesia, it scarcely succeeds in persuading the reader of its reality. Miss Page has caught something of the wide spaces and the open country, she gives her male characters much of the rollicking irresponsibility which colonial occasionally show, and in some of the incidental scenes she proves that she could present a faithful and humorous picture of colonial life if she were not anxious to write a passionate story. But these are not the essential features of the book. One of the heroines the sensitive wife of a starched and snobbish Rhodesian farmer, owes her tragedy to the vices of her husband, which are made to appear even less typical of Rhodesia than they would be in England. Her ultimate short happiness comes from the old country, in the form of a consulting physician with retiring but sterling virtues and sympathetic eyes. The other leading lady is as English as the doctor. With her slangy talk, her wilful manners, her wit, and her goodness of heart, she is equally the product of a hundred modern novels. Her fortune is marriage in Rhodesia, while the other heroine's was death in England ; but how she settled down to her new life the author leaves untold. That this is scarcely plausible fiction, neither native-born Rhodesian nor yet good English ; but, however little the material may be genuine, Miss Page has worked it up with thorough belief in its reality, and she has produced a vivid and, in its conventional way, a moving book. No doubt she heaps on her tragic effects with a somewhat heavy hand and forces the virtues and vices of her characters into melodramatic intensity, but her belief gives them life, and if the book is not immediately thrown down with contempt it cannot fail to hold the reader to the end.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

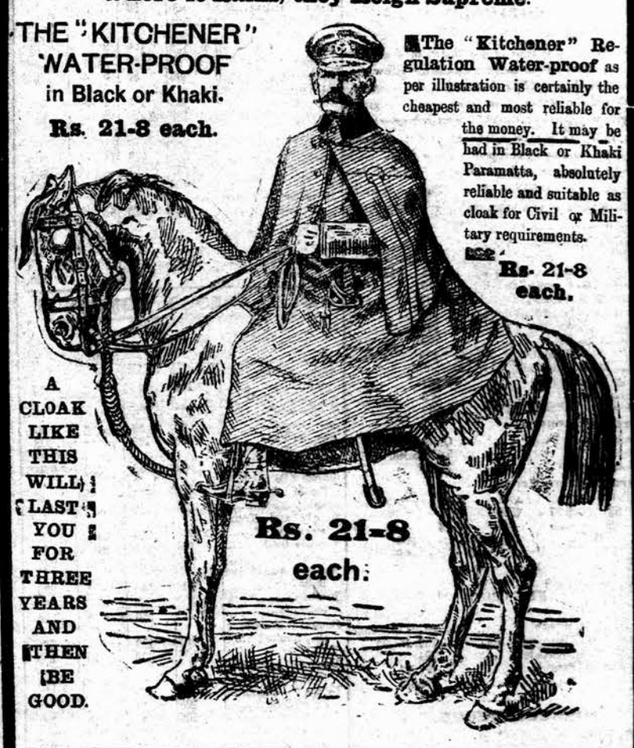
WATER-PROOFS

FOR THE MONSOONS OF 1908.

We guarantee that every water-proof sold by us to be absoluting fresh and new and imported within this last month.

"Where it Rains, they Reign Supreme."

THE "KITCHENER" WATER-PROOF in Black or Khaki. Rs. 21-8 each.



The "Kitchener" Regulation Water-proof as per illustration is certainly the cheapest and most reliable for the money. It may be had in Black or Khaki Paramatta, absolutely reliable and suitable as cloak for Civil or Military requirements. Rs. 21-8 each.

A CLOAK LIKE THIS WILL LAST YOU FOR THREE YEARS AND THEN BE GOOD.

MILITARY CLOAKS. Regulation shapes, made from superior Black Paramatta in the Military Regulation shapes with sword Slit. Suitable alike for Civilians or the Military. Price, Rs. 29-8 each.

Servant's, Syce's or Coachman's Waterproofs of every description at reasonable Prices—

The "Clarice" Waterprof, as per above, in shades of Fawn, Grey or Navy Blue. All sizes in stock. Price, Rs. 8-15 only.

The "Guards" Waterproof, in Navy Blue, Piped Red or Green and with Guilt Buttons. All sizes in stock. Price, Rs. 12-8 only.

MOTORING COATS. Very smart Drab Paramatta Motoring coats. West End of London styles and thoroughly waterproof. Prices, from Rs. 21-8 upwards. Call and see them.

SHOOTING COATS.

Shooting Coats.
Cycling Capes.
Chesterfield Coats.
Railway Coats.
P. W. D. Coats.
Riding Capes.
Poncho Capes.
Waterproof Leggings.
Driving Aprons.
Waterproof Caps.
Waterproof Boots.
Waterproof Goloshes.
Waterproof Umbrellas.

SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL WATERPROOF LIST.

PARRY, SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Stephen's 9mks Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACBOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DEROBERTS ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 23.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 11/16		1/8
3 do.	Rentes ...	94 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	100 3/8	un	chgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	...	25 3/16	1/8	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 3/16	1/8	
Do.	in New York ...	54 1/2	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·14	1	
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·40	un	chgd
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·37	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since	28th May
Do.	Short London Bills.	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.			
Do.	6 months' sight	1 7/8	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	un	chgd
Interest.	Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1/8
Do.	7-day Market Loans	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet and Easier.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 5,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...300 ,,
Imports ... ... 27,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ...6·58—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 7 13/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·93 —03	5·82 —08	5·55 —09	5·23 —07	5·16 —07
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	
5·10 —06	5·06 —07	5·03 —07	5·03 —07	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 8,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 4,900 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. to Continent ... ... 3,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—Mutilated.
Futures—Month of July 10·36—28 } (First tone mutilated). Declined owing to bearish private crop reports.
Do. Do. Oct. Mutilated }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 7/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 11·52—18
Do do Oct. 9·42—20
Closing Tone of Futures:—Dull.

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—2,340,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 58 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57½ June-July—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 51½ July-August—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—June-July—Havre—Value—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 13/6.

Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 10 1/2d.—Value.

Arrivals:—"Africa."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 2,895	Alexandria.	J H E Obadiah.
Gold Coins ...	1,089		
3 Boxes Sovs.....	6,434	Aden ...	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	3,131		
Rupees	3,250		
7 Bundles Rupees	10,885	Bahrein..	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING,] [23RD JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 16th June.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1-3 7-8 for telegraphic transfers and for demand Bank bills, the credit rate ranging from 1-4 3-months' sight to 1s. 4d. 1-32 3 months' sight. There has been very little doing either in buying or selling the market closing unchanged and steady. The tone of the Far Eastern market still remains firm but at present bills are not offered very freely.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32d.	to 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.	to 1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.	to 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 1/8d.	
Do 3 months' sight—France 158		
Do 3 months' sight. Marks 127.		
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	137 1/2	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	133 1/2	

Government Paper :—

There has been very little doing in this market to-day. At opening quotations were 95 7-8 ready and 95 15-16 for the settlement but as some dealers have been offering paper the quotations close 1-16 down. The Calcutta quotation is 95 7-8 for ready and forward.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95-13
1st Settlement ... ... ,, 95-14

Bullion :—

On Monday Bar Silver in London closed at 25 3-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months, New York being 1-4 up at 54 1-2. The Local market has been steady to firm the ready rate improving from 65 13-16 ex-duty to 65 1-16 at the close. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	3
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The continued decline in the Home markets has had little effect on our market, and prices show no appreciable change. The feeling is however easier, and should the drop continue rates here will probably give way. In the meanwhile there is hardly anything doing in contracts, though here and there, there is an enquiry by shippers for New Crop.

Ready cotton is easier, and the demand for Japan shows some falling off. For Europe there is very little enquiry and mills are only buying from hand to mouth.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	224	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	212	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	206	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	198	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	
Good Westerns ...	200	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	220	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 16,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·83 —05	5·77 —05	5·56 —05	5·24 —04	5·12 —04
N.-D.	**D.-J.**	**J.-F.**		**F.-M.**
5·05 —05	5·02 —04	4·99 —04		4·99 —04

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	239/40	March/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	207	Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	/81
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	173	1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 6 6 B. T.
September ... ... ,, 8 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and prices are slightly easier, We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 2 0 B. T.
,, ,, Delhi ... ,, 9 3 6
,, Yellow Guzerat ... ,, 10 6 0
,, ,, Cawnpore... ,, 10 3 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market continues quiet with little or no demand.

Quotations are :—

Muggy ... ... Rs. 56 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ,, 58 0 0
,, Secunderabad ... ,, 56 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 13 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 31 12 0
Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 26 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 5 10 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, June-July ... Rs. 6 4 3 B. T.
New Crop April-May 1909 ... ,, 5 6 0 B. T.
Tone.—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The Share Market is closed owing to the death of a broker.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,318	bales.
Wheat	919	cwts.
Linseed	3,709	,,
Rapeseed	3,930	,,
Gingellyseed	602	,,
Poppyseed	3,452	,,
Groundnuts	134	,,
Castorseed	4,431	,,
Rice	47,199	,,
Myrabollams	847	,,
Cottonseed	6,271	,,
Mowraseed	854	,,
Gram	981	,,
Joowar	nil	
Maize	8	,,

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd June 1908, as compared with the statement of 16th June 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 2. Rs.	a.	p.	June 16. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund..	1,57,50,000	0	0	1,57,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,18,15,388	9	8	1,76,92,902	7	3
Other Deposits, &c	15,50,67,299	9	9	15,88,78,231	3	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,41,850	5	2	7,15,457	7	7
Sundries	33,41,642	8	11	34,51,554	14	2
Rs...	21,66,16,181	1	6	21,64,88,146	0	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,82,11,832	0	0	2,84,11,206	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	29,47,669	0	0	29,41,844	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	5,01,06,840	14	4	4,92,37,692	11	3
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,17,34,900	11	7	4,18,36,212	10	3
Bills discounted, &c	2,95,50,230	7	8	2,88,74,773	5	3
Balances with other Banks ...	16,89,263	5	3	16,35,608	2	7
Bullions	.....			.....		
Dead Stock.....	18,05,861	3	3	18,05,382	0	3
Stamps	17,357	7	1	17,322	3	1
Sundries	97,807	12	8	97,921	7	8
	15,61,61,752	13	10	15,48,57,942	8	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	6,04,54,428	3	8	6,16,30,203	7	9
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	21,66,16,181	1	6	21,64,88,146	0	1

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office.....	20,45,671	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	20,76,816	do
Other Deposits	38,10,932	Increase.
Post Bills.....	73,607	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,93,549	Increase.
Loans	8,69,148	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit.....	1,01,312	Increase.
Mercantile Bills.....	6,75,457	Decrease.
Cash of Head Office	23,80,678	Increase.
Cash at Branches	1,204,903	Decrease.

Percentage 34·09.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	64½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	14 ,,	16
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	5 ,,	54½
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	280
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
	£25	£12·10	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue xd. 75 750
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India, United Insurance, Co., Ld....	100	20	¼	16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,475
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161¼
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 80	xd. 375
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Sarsetyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	212
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	132
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	37
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	485
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11
	D. 20	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5 1/2
Thackerand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	26	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	395
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,755
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	230
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	785
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	370
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	550
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	495
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	169½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	435
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	30	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	2,175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2,980
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	50
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1,000	1,000	50	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	920
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	750	750	20	1971½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,330
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

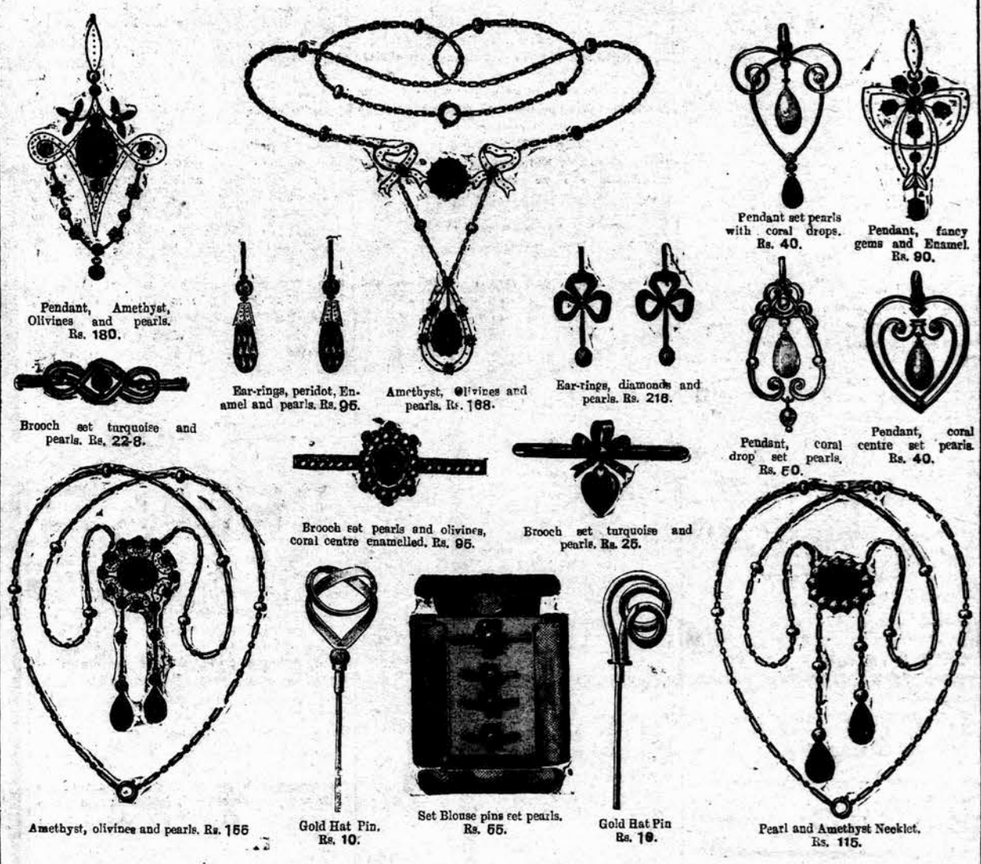
PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Karachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	180
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	580	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 ,,	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 102

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



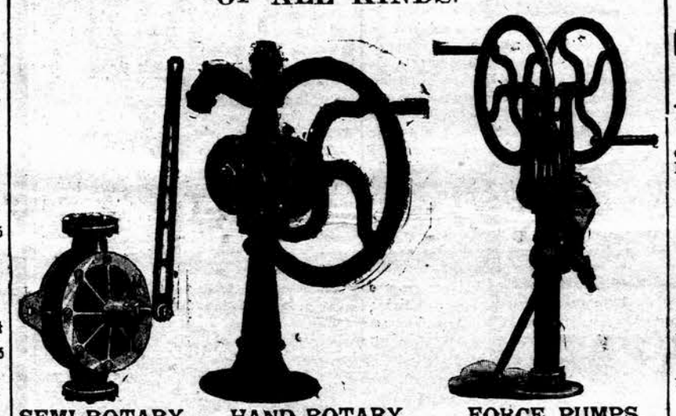
Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

We are Headquarters for Hand Pumps.
OF ALL KINDS.



SEMI ROTARY. HAND ROTARY. FORCE PUMPS.

All the above and many others kept in Stock for immediate delivery.

CALL AND SEE THEM OR WRITE FOR LISTS.

NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,

19, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

REDUCE YOUR TROUBLES!

INCREASE YOUR PLEASURE !!
BY CARRYING
THE "STEPNEY" SPARE WHEEL.
FITS ANY WHEEL,
EASILY CARRIED,
INSTANTANEOUSLY FIXED.
NO MORE DELAYS
BY THE ROADSIDE
—FOR PUNCTURES—
HALF A MINUTE
And a further Journey of
1,000 MILES assured.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

THE MOTOR HOUSE OF INDIA,
35-37 MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S
FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction,' free on application.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6,

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

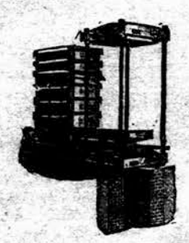
LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

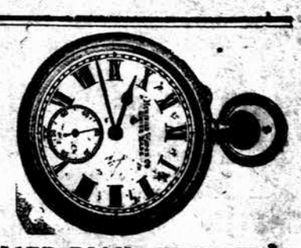
HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS &

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS



MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY;	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cushion Frames, Latest Improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample Machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

WEALTH:

THE REWARD OF THRIFT.
Without ambling!
Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!

Invest Your Savings in Government
PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10-/per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &C

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

'The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly..	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly ..	2½	2	3-12	3

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly for despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

For Street Lighting. **Useful for Municipalities**

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 00 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

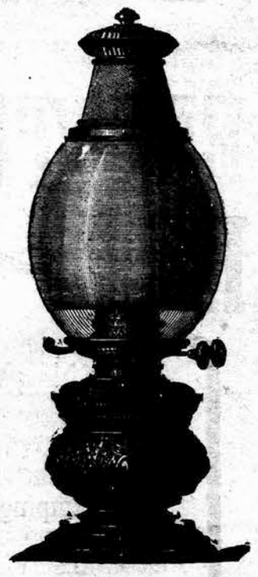
A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS

OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM

AND

PUNKAH-PROOF

LAMPS

FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

FRUIT JULIEN
For Constipation and Billousness
A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit Julien cures offensive breath and sick-headache.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12,

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CARLTON WHISKY

RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

HOISTING CRABS

For Hand or Power.

Lifts and Hoists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. **10.**

Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. **15.**

Guaranteed for three Years.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED,

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY USE TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

SORENESS AFTER SHAVING

That painful irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and sore, you should use Pond's.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE,

and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, outbreaks in the skin, piles, &c. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bedroom, in the nursery—indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6. Ask your chemist to-day for a bottle.

HAVE YOU READ THE FREE FIRST AID BOOK?

A special and valuable First Aid Book has been prepared by us, and we will send it free of charge to all who write for it, sending name and address. A postcard will do. All applications for this interesting free book to

Pond's Extract Co.
(Dept.) 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY REMEDY

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the Swan Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.
Also Makers of Nos. 72 Steel Butts.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to the World.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the most reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wasting, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Parasing Dreams, Prematureness, Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Female Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Ills is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable, Fastings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment in the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase to Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, FLAMSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Eye, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, Nervousness, Indecision of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other causes, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; thronged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, paralysis, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervous dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 14s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER De ROOS, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Medical Publisher, 16 Maud Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Byculla; Poona.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE **'EMPIRE'** TYPEWRITER.

Some Users:

H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines.

&c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, **250** Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chapsor windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin **Icilma Natural Water.** Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or chammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin very cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by E. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriar's Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.